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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES SPEECHES OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATES

Comrade Busygin

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy M.I. Busygin of the Severnyy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 submitted for examination by the Supreme Soviet correspond, as a whole, to the strategic course of development of the Soviet economy in the 12th Five-Year Plan formulated by the 27th Party Congress. This applies to the section on timber, pulp and paper and wood-processing industry also.

Definite positive changes have been achieved in the current year in the work of timber industry.

At the same time we are far from overestimating what has been done and are clearly aware of the burden of our debt to the economy and of our unfinished business and oversights. The majority of enterprises and the ministry as a whole are as yet operating unevenly, and upturns are alternating in production with slumps. We have been unable to achieve the main goal of the reconstruction—stability and dependability in the work of each of our labor collectives. The ministry was unable to maintain the high rate of timber procurement in the summer period, which had a negative impact on the timber-working enterprises and also, as a whole, on provision of the economy with timber materials. Even more annoying is the fact that the realization level with regard for supply commitments constituted in the 10 months 97.6 percent.

Preparing for the second year of the 5-year plan, the ministry is concentrating the main attention on the lagging sectors, finding additional potential for an increase in production efficiency and the maximum satisfaction of the economy's growing need for the sector's product. It is contemplated that consumer goods production will increase by R500 million compared with the control figures. The plan lays down a preferential growth rate of the manufacture of efficient industrial wood substitutes such as cardboard, plywood and wallboard. Realization of the scheduled measures pertaining to a rise in the engineering level of production in timber, pulp and paper and wood-processing industry will make it possible in 1987 to release 35,000 persons and reduce commodity product prime costs by R110 million.

A growth of investments in the development of the production of consumer goods like furniture, wallpaper and paper-notepaper products compared with the 5-year plan is envisaged from various sources of financing. It is planned increasing the rate of development of wood processing in areas of the Far East.

Realization of the plans of the second year of the 5-year plan dictates the need for the extensive implementation of a number of important organizational and technical measures. Paramount significance here is attached to the transition of all industrial enterprises of the sector next year to the new conditions of management. The experience of the operation of a number of our major industrial subdivisions of the ministries of the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR's, the "Tsentrrombel" Association, the "Karellesprom" and the "Tyumenlesprom" and the Balakhna Pulp and Paper Works, which are already operating on such principles, has confirmed their efficiency. At the present time the ministry is completing the preparatory measures. The main thing here will be a rise in the quality of the manufactured product. It was of this most important state task that there was high-minded discussion at the recent meeting in the CPSU Central Committee. State approval will be introduced at 60 enterprises in the ministry in 1987. Therefore as of last month we have been effecting the stage-by-stage expansion of the extent of state approval of the manufactured product, intending to have raised it to 100 percent by the start of 1987.

The composite permanent timber enterprises engaged in reproduction of the forests, timber procurement and wood working will be further developed also. There are more than 120 such enterprises in the sector currently. And we are giving them the assignment of ensuring the harmonious combination of forest utilization and the restoration and multiplication of timber resources on a qualitatively higher organizational, engineering and social level. We will most actively, persistently and consistently increase the shift-work coefficient of the use of new highly productive equipment, transfer enterprises to continuous operation with days off being granted according to a sliding schedule, employ universally where the conditions have matured for this the work-drive method of timber procurement, extensively introduce cost accounting forms of the team organization of labor, disseminate the experience of the foremost outfits and improve the work and social conditions of the sector's workers. At the same time I would like to mention that the realization of these measures is at times being brought to nothing by the low quality and insufficient reliability of the equipment, particularly modular machinery, supplied us by the engineers.

Evaluating the state of affairs in the sector, I would like to emphasize that as a whole we are nonetheless not satisfied with our work and understand that not all assignments are as yet being tackled for complete satisfaction of the economy's timber-paper product requirements. Aware of this, comrade deputies, we will henceforward perseveringly continue work on finding potential for an increase in production efficiency and fulfillment of the 1987 plan with guaranteed supplies of high-quality products (applause).

Comrade Kiselev

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy G.N. Kiselev of the Dzhalsalabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The draft state of economic and social development and the state budget of the country for 1987 which have been submitted for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet evoke profound satisfaction.

The notable, determining singularity of the draft plan is its orientation toward the accelerated solution of social problems. In accordance with the tenets of the party congress, the preferential growth of capital investments in respect of social facilities is envisaged in our republic for the coming year also. This problem is particularly urgent for Kirghizia since the level of the population's provision with accommodation and sociocultural-everyday facilities in our republic is 20-25 percent below the union average.

For the accomplishment of the sharply augmented program of the construction of nonproduction facilities there is a single solution: a significant increase in the capacity of our small house-building works. Need has compelled us to begin this work thanks to the resources of the several participation of the ministries and the republic budget. But we shall not overcome it by our own forces. For this reason we request that the USSR Gosplan include in the 1987 plan the modernization of if only two house-building works--the Frunze and Osh--and allocate for them in the coming year the necessary equipment and metal for tooling up.

The fate of the social program also depends directly on the development of the construction materials industry. In the last 5-year plan the amount of construction-installation work in the republic grew 10 percent, but the production of basic construction materials, only 3 percent. We would ask that the USSR Gosplan, Gosstroy, State Agro-Industrial Committee and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry be instructed to assist the republic in consolidation of the industr'al base of our construction materials industry enterprises.

Comrades, as already mentioned, the country's fuel and power budget for the coming year has been formulated with a certain tautness. Nor is the Central Asia region any exception. I would like in this connection to mention the energy resources of small rivers. In the estimation of specialists the extensive use of small hydrostations in the republic would make it possible in the years to come to generate an additional 1 billion kilowatt-hours plus of electric power a year. However, the Ministry of Power and Electrification and Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry are planning to start the manufacture of equipment for small GES only at the end of the current 5-year plan. Prior to 1990 the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification plans to restore in the republic only one hydrostation.

We believe that the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification should be more energetic in developing small-scale power engineering. After all, this is an urgent problem for many parts of the country. We suggest that our republic be seen as a proving ground. We would consider it advisable for the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to be instructed to restore in the republic in the current 5-year plan 6 mothballed and build 2 new hydrostations, and for the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry to be instructed to manufacture the essential equipment for them more rapidly.

The accelerated construction of the upper cascade of the Naryn hydrostations could also serve to augment the region's power facilities. Much has already been done for the assimilation of the Naryn's energy resources, and measures are being implemented to extend work on the upper cascade. However, the pace thereof can and has to be stepped up. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification should first of all, without delay, develop the capacity of the "Naryngidroenergostroy" Administration, providing for this the necessary resources in next year's plan even.

Comrade deputies, responsibility for the fate of the plan for the coming year--that of the 70th anniversary of the Great October and one of revolutionary transformations in the economy--is exceptionally great. The republic's working people are aware of this. Following Leningraders' example, approximately 200,000 workers and kolkhoz members have pledged fulfillment of the quotas of 2 years of the 5-year plan by the October anniversary.

At the same time we still have many unsolved problems and serious shortcomings in work and in the reconstruction. There is much evidence of this. More than one-fourth of industrial associations and enterprises is failing to fulfill contractual commitments, the manufacture of substandard products is great and the increase in products thanks to labor productivity growth is less here than the country average. Instances of last-minute rushed work have not been eliminated. In other words, we are still far from a position where everyone is working to the full extent of his capabilities, as a most important principle of socialism proclaims.

Both considerable unfinished business on the part of the local soviets and shortcomings of party leadership of their activity can be discerned in this. We have not yet achieved a position where the soviet authorities have reorganized themselves and gotten a proper grip on the solution of all questions of comprehensive socioeconomic development on the territory under their jurisdiction.

While paying tribute to what has been achieved and evaluating their work critically the communists and all working people of the republic are fully resolved to overcome the existing shortcomings and difficulties, ensure in the coming year the further development of the positive trends which have come to light in the economy and multiply their contribution to the increase in the country's national wealth and realization of the historic decisions of the 27th Party Congress (applause).

Comrade Bolshakov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy A.I. Bolshakov of the Tiraspol'skiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! This session is being conducted in a period of fundamental reconstruction in all spheres of the country's economic and social life, primarily of moral reconstruction. Moldavia's working people were persuaded of this once again by the CPSU Central Committee decree "Unsatisfactory Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Decisions Pertaining to the Eradication of Window-Dressing and Exaggerated Reports by the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian CP Kirovograd Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry." A high-minded evaluation was made and the appropriate conclusions were drawn.

Of the multitude of problems which demand immediate solution at the current stage, the most important and all-embracing is that of the quality of our work in all spheres of activity. Thus, for example, foundry engineering is lagging behind the world level. The policy we adopted of an upgrading of casting equipment required the application of fundamentally new control equipment of a high intellectual level, special transmitters and instruments and airlift facilities. The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automated Equipment and Control Systems is as yet unable to offer us equipment corresponding to the current standard and specific requirements.

The situation is being made worse by the fact that, contrary to commonsense and adopted decrees, the procedure for the coordination of the application of materials and component products is not being simplified but complicated. It is time, finally, to compile a uniform document regulating the procedure of coordination precluding arbitrary interpretations of the requirements.

At the CPSU Central Committee meeting on questions of the introduction of state approval, in which I participated, I was persuaded yet again what great significance the party Central Committee attaches to the quality of the manufactured product. The very first steps in the organization of state approval revealed our lack of preparedness. We related organizations have a measure of blame here also and we are doing everything possible to get things moving. It is not up to us entirely, however. For the purpose of the prompt solution of all questions pertaining to quality it is evidently essential that the State Committee for Standards accord the state approval managers greater rights for work with the related organizations via the bodies of the State Committee for Standards locally. The approach to conferment of the official Emblem of Quality is sometimes puzzling. The operational characteristics of a product and not its potential for producing something in excess of what is required of it should, I believe, be determining. It is for this reason that new equipment is frequently created for new equipment's sake and not for work's sake. Far from all consumers need, for example, flexible, adjustable machinery, and many are not ready for it, what is more. Often our clients, both here and abroad, successfully operate simple and inexpensive machines, and they do not need costly, wasteful complexes. And if the quality of these simple machines is sufficiently high, they have a right to be recommended for the official Emblem of Quality.

The urgent question of the merger of production and sectoral research is being tackled too timidly. The creation of a foundry engineering science-production association, for example, is being impeded solely because of regional ambitions. The country's sole research institute dealing with special casting methods in Odessa and the sole association for the production of the majority of types of equipment of the same designation in Tiraspol, Moldavian SSR, situated hundreds of kilometers apart, are working in different teams.

Having studied our own potential, we adopted the decision to support the initiative of the Gorkiy Auto Plant workers and provide accommodation for all who need such from our own resources by 1995. We are being rendered appreciable assistance in this undertaking by the Tiraspol Gorispolkom. At the same time it has to be mentioned that it is difficult to look for the successful construction by the direct-labor method of industrial and social-everyday facilities if the materials for this are allocated solely from residual resources. Besides, enterprises do not have the right to independently draw up plans for even the simplest installations, but the innumerable instances of coordination are in no way contributing to acceleration in this matter.

I have to touch on one further problem. It is a question of the allocation of currency resources for the purchase of imported equipment. We undertook to supply footwear industry with equipment for the manufacture of footwear from PVC materials in a package with foundry attachments, as is done abroad. We requested that the USSR Gosplan allocate us currency for the purchase merely of the specialized machine tools essential for manufacture of the attachments. The problem could thus be solved once for all comprehensively, given considerably fewer outlays of currency resources, abandoning systematic purchases of imported attachments. We have not received an affirmative decision owing to the departmental approach.

Comrade deputies, the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1987 which has been submitted for discussion at the session corresponds to Soviet people's vital interests. On behalf of Moldavia's deputies I support the comrades who spoke earlier and propose its confirmation.

August's earthquake gave the working people of our republic much additional work. We thank the party and the government and all the fraternal republics for the material and moral support and all-around assistance rendered us in removing the consequences of this natural disaster.

Soviet Moldavia's workers are applying all their powers, ability and experience for implementation of the policy mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress of an acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development. Thank you for your attention (applause).

Comrade Pipikis

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of O.I. Pipikis of the Ventspilsskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! We are today examining the first annual plan of the USSR's economic and social development drawn up since the 27th CPSU Congress. It may boldly be said that it convincingly reflects the positive changes which are occurring in our country.

Enough of chasing after the "gross" and resounding figures, the foremost workers of our republic believe; they are persistently finding potential for an increase in the quality of output and their work. Special goal-oriented programs for a rise in the engineering standard and quality of articles bearing the Latvian trademark have been drawn up at many enterprises. Their fulfillment will make it possible to increase the production of competitive products, according to the most modest estimates, twofold in the 5-year plan. Can more be achieved? I believe so. But for this intrinsic potential alone is not enough.

As was emphasized also at the recent CPSU Central Committee meeting on questions of the introduction of state approval, acceleration and quality need to be sought primarily via technical progress, the transition to new equipment and technology and stimulation of the human factor. Any worker of our workforce will agree with such an assessment. We also have, if we look carefully, further opportunities for accelerating the transshipment of petroleum products and reducing losses thereof. This potential has been taken into consideration and is serving to improve the operation of the base well. But it is necessary to achieve more in order to accomplish the tasks set the workforce in the 12th Five-Year Plan. And there is no way that we can get by here without modernization and without a retooling of production. For example, if we had modern instruments for approximate analysis of the quality of the petroleum products, this operation would take a matter of minutes. Currently, however, we are taking several hours. Is this not wasteful?

The oil piers, production bays and purification installations of the base are technically obsolete and obsolescent. We are sometimes forced during work to violate the fire safety rules. For several years now the workforce has been putting to the USSR State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products the question of an acceleration of modernization. I myself have toured USSR Gosplan offices with these requests. Their soundness had been proved, seemingly--it was promised that modernization of the base would begin in 1988. But, it transpires, we rejoiced too soon. Using every excuse, the "Baltmorgidrostroy" Trust is shunning participation in the modernization. "You have a great deal that needs to be done," the construction workers say. But we know that it is not the amount which bothers them but the fact that they would have to engage not in new construction but in renovation, in which they are manifestly not interested. The USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, to which the trust is subordinate, also has a pretty good idea of this, but is in no hurry to set its leaders right.

So it was that the electorate asked me to remind the leaders of the Ministry of Transport Construction from the podium of the session that departmental interests must be subordinated to state interests, and not the other way about.

I am no less disturbed by the lack of attention to the needs of my countrymen on the part of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, with which the Ventspils Port Plant, which is well known in the country, is registered. Thousands of tankers containing chemical loads dangerous to people's health arrive here annually and drive to the enterprises via the city's residential zone.

"Disorder!" the ministry agrees, but has not lifted a finger to build a bypass railroad line. As can be seen, these ministries are discussing reorganization of the work style more than reorganizing it.

In increasing exactingness toward managers we deputies must be more exacting toward ourselves also. After all, it is on our personal example, scrupulousness and persistence that the quality of work in the workplaces largely depends. Who if not us should be calling the tune in the work of quality stations and pioneering groups and in the creation of a moral atmosphere in which working badly is not only not profitable but also shameful.

Comrades, I, like the other deputies, approve the state plan of the country's economic and social development for 1987 submitted by the government and believe that its fulfillment will be a substantial contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. Today's discussion of the annual plan and the problems of the rebuilding of soviet work remind us once again that we have an abundance of work to do in this important area. It does not intimidate us. We have not been and are not afraid of work for we know that it betters our life.

We also bear well in mind that not only work but also peace is needed for the fulfillment of our plans. This is why the working people of Latvia, like the entire Soviet people, support with all their heart and soul the titanic efforts being devoted by our party and government to the struggle for disarmament and the relaxation of international tension (applause).

Comrade Ambartsumyan

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy S.A. Ambartsumyan of the "Yerevanskiy-Myasnikyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! Soviet Armenia has great achievements in the fraternal family of USSR peoples--from exploration of the galaxies to penetration of the microworld and from the creation of electronic computers to the development of intensive agricultural production. The present-day appearance of our Armenia is that of a highly developed industrial republic. Naturally, we are profoundly aware that we have achieved the big successes in socioeconomic development thanks to the fraternal assistance of all peoples of our country, primarily the great and disinterested assistance of the great Russian people.

A characteristic feature of the current stage of our society's development is the continued growth of the role of science in the development and strengthening of the economy and the rise in the living standard and well-being and the increase in the intellectual resources of the people. Under these conditions there is a considerable growth in the role and responsibility of the higher school.

Today the Armenian higher school caters in practice for the training of personnel for all special fields of interest for the development of the economy, education, science and culture of our republic. Armenia's VUZ's have scored big successes in various branches of science, the development of fundamental research and increased scientific labor productivity. They have made a substantial contribution to the strengthening of science's ties to production. The foundations of a highly efficient form of cooperation per the VUZ--academy--sectoral institute--industry formula have been laid here.

However, a serious lag in the application of the results of research in the national economy remains a bottleneck in the organization of science's connection with production today also. Practice shows that business contract work is performed by VUZ departments and laboratories opportunely, as a rule, and accepted by the clients with high marks. However, subsequently nothing is done to introduce the results which have been obtained for months and sometimes years.

For the successful solution of this problem of importance to the economy and science we propose that the question of the creation of a uniform official system for the introduction and efficient use of scientific achievements in the economy be examined.

The solution of the numerous problems set the country's VUZ's by the party demands the utmost strengthening and development of the physical plant of the higher school. Speaking of the development of this plant, we would like to mention the participation of sectoral ministries. We request that the USSR Gosplan and sectoral ministries be instructed in the plans of economic and social development to provide in a separate section for the specific several participation of ministries and departments in reinforcing the physical plant of the VUZ's which are training specialists for the given sector of the economy.

Comrade Deputies, the 27th CPSU Congress paid special attention to the need for the scientifically substantiated and rational use of natural resources and the utmost intensification of nature conservation. These questions are being raised constantly by the public in our republic, at the time of the electorate's meetings with the deputies included. The USSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session dealt with a fundamental reorganization of chemical industry enterprises located on the territory of our republic. In particular, completion of the modernization and expansion of the production of chloroprene rubber in the "Nairit" Science-Production Association and the modernization and retooling of the Kirovakan Chemical Fiber Plant.

The quotas of the plan of the country's economic and social development in 1986-1990 provide for an increase in the manufacture of chloroprene rubber. However, even the planning of the facilities of the said processes has yet to begin, and their construction is not provided for in the 5-year plan. A Ministry of Chemical Industry assurance concerning the measures being adopted in respect of the republic's proposals was received in September 1986. However, these measures do not provide for fulfillment of the said tasks. The involuntary conclusion is that the demands for reorganization have bypassed the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry and that it is proceeding, as they say, not by the main route but by the backroads.

We ask that the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Chemical Industry be instructed to examine and adopt measures pertaining to the completion of the modernization of the "Nairit" Science-Production Association and the establishment of a realistic plan for the production of chloroprene rubber for 1987. We would also request an on-site visit to examine questions connected with modernization of the Kirovakan Chemical Fiber Plant.

One further question. The construction, expansion and modernization of plants of the "Armavto" Production Association began in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The question of the need for the assimilation as soon as possible at the Charentsavan "Armavto" Production Association of the manufacture of trucks fitted with diesel engines and diesel-electric drive, that is, a product corresponding to the best world models, has been put to the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry repeatedly. The USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry believes that the question of fitting trucks with diesel engines and diesel-electric drive can be tackled only in the 13th Five-Year Plan, that is, is essentially avoiding tackling the set task. It would seem advisable to instruct the USSR Council of Ministers Machine-Building Bureau to examine the said questions and adopt cardinal decisions in respect of them.

Comrade Deputies, the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 submitted for the session's examination fully reflect both fundamental all-union interests and the interests of each union republic. I propose confirmation of the said drafts with the amendments and additions of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers (applause).

Comrade Galiyev

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy M.M. Galiyev of the Neftekamskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The working people of Bashkiria, like all Soviet people, are exerting the maximum effort to consolidate and develop the positive changes in the economy, impart an irreversible nature to the trend toward acceleration which has come to light and stimulate the effect of the long-term factors of social production growth.

The CPSU Central Committee recently approved an initiative of outfits of enterprises and organizations of the Bashkir ASSR's petroleum, petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry pertaining to an intensification of production in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The oil workers' initiative was a counterplan born in the course of reorganization of work in the spirit of the demands of the 27th Congress. It pertains to all working people of the republic, including us agro-industrial workers--after all, high final results in the economy may be achieved only if an acceleration in the development of all sectors is secured and an atmosphere of the complete correspondence of word and deed is created. It is such a moral-psychological climate of professionalism and loyalty to one's word which is now becoming, thanks to the reorganization, characteristic of the majority of outfits.

It was with a sense of duty performed that the workers of Dyurtyulinskiy Rayon's "Unysh" Kolkhoz, where I have been chairman for almost 20 years, approached this session. This year we gathered 43 quintals of grain per hectare, which was 3 quintals higher than the level that had been achieved. The per cow milk yield will this year constitute for the kolkhoz 3,500 kilos. This is the result of an increase in the quality of work, the extensive application of intensive technology and an upgrading of the organization of work.

Deeds great and small are performed by people, and, for our successes to be even more substantial, it is essential, as the 27th CPSU Congress stressed, to multiply concern for their work and social life. Questions of social development are at the center of attention on our farm. The grounds of all the production facilities and the approach roads to them and the streets of the inhabited localities have been asphalted. Every year we put up several one-two-family houses with farm buildings, a garage and bathhouse. Medical preventive clinics, refreshment stands and dining areas and comprehensive acceptance centers have been opened directly at the production areas. A shopping center, children's complex and high school with swimming pool will have been commissioned on the kolkhoz by the 70th anniversary of the Great October.

I was recently in Neftekamsk, at the "Bashselkhoz mash" Plant, which manufactures equipment for the countryside. AVM-8 units for the application of mineral fertilizer to the soil are being manufactured here. A very necessary machine for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. When cultivating grain crops per intensive techniques it is irreplaceable. But it is being assimilated extraordinarily slowly. Currently the "Bashselkhoz mash" lacks both a base tractor and unit components for manufacture of the AVM. It was decided to assemble the unit based on the T-150 tractor, modifying it. But the Kharkov plant does not manufacture a tractor specially for the AVM. The "Bashselkhoz mash" is now forced to remodel it. Why, one wonders, expend additional forces and materials and, what is more, do away with what has already been created by the labor of others.

Besides, the capacity of the "Bashselkhoz mash" is insufficient for the accelerated manufacture of the AVM-8 and it lacks personnel. Despite this, the USSR Gosplan and the general contracting construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and Ministry of Power and Electrification not only are not expanding the construction of facilities of the enterprise but are planning a reduction

therein. Thus 12,000-15,000 square meters of housing have been introduced for the "Bashselkhozmas" annually, but as of 1987 the amount is reduced to 5,000 square meters. We would ask the appropriate authorities to study these matters and resolve them immediately, as the process of acceleration demands.

Comrades, the draft USSR plan and budget for 1987 submitted for examination by the Supreme Soviet reflect the tasks of colossal scale and complexity which we have to tackle in the second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The drafts embody the policy of the 27th party congress of acceleration in all spheres of the life of our society. On behalf of the deputies of our autonomous republic I wholly and fully approve and support the draft state plan and state budget of the USSR for 1987 with the amendments and additions of the standing commissions (applause).

Comrade Mitrin

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy Ye.T. Mitrin of the Krasnovodskiy City Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! As chairman of a preparatory commission formed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for preliminary examination of the draft plans of the country's economic and social development and state budget for 1987, I was afforded an opportunity to familiarize myself with them more fully both as a whole and, particularly, in respect of the sectors of industry incorporated in the chemical-timber complex. I may say with confidence in this connection that the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 submitted for examination by the session of the country's Supreme Soviet correspond, as a whole, to the tenets of the 27th Party Congress. Although extremely taut, the quotas of the plan are practicable. Like the other deputies who have spoken, I support the proposal concerning confirmation of the draft state plan and budget for 1987.

At the same time, however, considering that nonfulfillment essentially of any of the plan quotas could disrupt the overall balance of the country's economy, I would like once again from this high rostrum to call the attention of the leadership of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and also the ministries of petroleum processing and petrochemical industry and mineral fertilizer production to the need for an increase in 1987 in supplies to a key element of the reconstruction--enterprises of the machine-building complex--of polymer materials thanks to the acceleration of the construction and on-schedule commissioning of facilities for the production of plastics and raw material for them in the Sumgait "Orgsintez" Production Association, at the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant and in the Dneprodzerzhinsk "Azot" Production Association.

In the opinion of the deputies of our preparatory commission, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry should adopt more vigorous measures to improve the quality of the tires, V-belts and lubricants, about which numerous and justified consumer complaints are being received, and not for the first year either. The question of an increase in supplies to agriculture

of phosphate fertilizers and also feed preservatives acutely confronts the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, as does that of the full involvement in economic use of timber procurement and timber processing waste the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry.

Much in the development of the said ministries depends on the USSR Gosplan. In the opinion of our preparatory commission, it should speed up the preparation and submission to the USSR Government of draft decrees on the further development of a number of subsectors of chemical processes, including the production of synthetic dyes and textile-auxiliary substances, structural polymer materials, chemical plant-protection agents and small chemical products. It is important also to realize the possibilities which exist in the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry for the use of waste paper instead of cellulose and wood pulp for the manufacture of certain types of paper and cardboard. This would enable the country to economize annually on approximately 500,000 cubic meters of timber in short supply and many other types of raw material, intermediate products and fuel.

Permit me to express a further two requests. This year, considering the strained situation in the country as far as the generation of electric power is concerned, the directive authorities adopted a decision on the early introduction of a new power unit at the Krasnovodsk TETs. Understanding the importance of the set assignment, its workers and the construction workers are sparing no forces and energy for this. At the same time the early introduction of the power unit has forced the postponement to a later date of the construction of housing, a preventive clinic, a pioneer camp and other facilities of the socio-cultural sphere. There is no realistic possibility of building them in 1987. At the same time, however, the estimate and financing next year could be closed with the introduction of the power unit. In this connection I ask that Comrade A.I. Mayorets, minister of power and electrification of the USSR, provide for the necessary measures ensuring in the period 1987-1988 the completion of the construction at the Krasnovodsk TETs of all the facilities envisaged previously.

We also need the help of Comrade O.G. Anfimov, minister of electrical equipment industry of the USSR. It is well known that the Turkmen SSR, including our oblast, possesses considerable labor resources not being used at the present time in social production. Tackling this problem, the party and soviet authorities of the republic and the oblast have enterprisingly, following coordination with the ministry, initiated the construction in Nebit-Dag of a branch of the Ashkhabad Cable Plant, hoping to launch it this year even. However, owing to the ministry's nonallocation of the promised production equipment, the industrial premises which have been built are not being used and difficulties have arisen in respect of payment for the work that has been done. We hope that Comrade O.G. Anfimov will very quickly find an opportunity to settle all these questions positively.

In conclusion, dear comrades, permit me to assure you that the working people of Krasnovodsk Oblast will do everything to ensure the unconditional realization of the plan quotas of the fourth quarter and 1986 as a whole, which will permit a successful start of the jubilee year of 1987 and accomplishment of the priority tasks of communist building (applause).

Comrade Rakhmonov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy S. Rakhmonov of the Yavanskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! It is pleasing for me, as the leader of a construction team, to note that the draft state plan of the country's economic and social development for 1987, with which we have been familiarized, pays special attention to an upgrading of management of the construction complex. And this is understandable. Can we really secure the economy's accelerated development without a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in capital construction?

It has to be said that much is being done in this area in Tajikistan. For example, our team fulfilled the 11th Five-Year Plan in 3 years 6 months. The team is working ahead of schedule in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. And there are many such examples.

At the same time it has to be said that we have still to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in capital construction. Thus R1 billion of fixed capital were not introduced in the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan. A big lag has been allowed to occur now also. The annual plan has as yet been fulfilled only 43 percent. Almost one-half of the construction organizations is failing to cope with the quotas, and the deadlines for the introduction of capacity and facilities are being breached. And this is happening least, we believe, through the fault of the workers. Miscalculations in planning, imperfection of the management system, the low level of mechanization and shortcomings in the organization of labor are reflected here, it would seem to me.

Far from full use is being made of the capacity of the construction subdivisions. For example, the Yavan House-Building Works is operating at half-strength. In order to maintain its grade and its production structure the "Tadzhikkhimstroy" Trust has to take on capital investments in various cities and rayons of the republic, including Tajikistan's capital--Dushanbe. At the same time, however, there remain many unsolved questions in construction in Yavan.

A serious lag has been allowed to occur in the development of socio-cultural-everyday facilities also. When one approaches the community, one is struck by the one-sidedness of its development. On the one hand one sees the huge buildings of the Yavan Electrochemical Plant, but on the other, there is no culture center, social center, sports-health improvement complex, shopping center, communications center and a whole number of other facilities intended to cater for cultural-everyday service for the chemical workers. Incidentally, the construction of a culture center is being postponed until the 13th Five-Year Plan, but, after all, without this it will be difficult, indeed, impossible, perhaps, to cater for the working people's healthy leisure time. And although we have been speaking about this from year to year, there have been few practical improvements as yet.

Of course, none of these problems emerged today or yesterday even, they have built up over the years. Considerable unfinished business on the part of the local planning and executive authorities can primarily be seen distinctly here. They have manifestly underestimated social issues.

At the same time, however, appreciable miscalculations on the part of the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry have to be seen also. When the installation of the chemical plant in Yavan was in full swing, as they say, facilities of the social sphere were being constructed per the residual principle.

For our part, we deputies have not, as they say, been standing idly by. The initiative of the workers of the Togliatti Auto Plant--working in the current year no less than 4 free days on the construction of schools, hospitals and other socio-cultural-everyday facilities--has, in particular, been widely supported among the construction workers and maintenance personnel. Many of Yavan's work outfits have already worked on the finishing of apartment houses, clinics and department stores and also the civic improvement of the community and the planting of trees and shrubs. But we understand that this is only the start of a great deal of work. We need to enlist the public and population of Yavan more extensively for the solution of social problems.

Another urgent question, on which I would like to dwell particularly, is personnel. It has to be said that we are experiencing a great shortage of highly skilled workers. Approximately one-half of our construction workers lacks the requisite professional expertise. Whence the low quality of the surrendered facilities and the instances of work left undone. Measures are now being adopted in the republic. This year alone over 6,000 young men and women have been sent for training in vocational-technical schools of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. This will help us remove many personnel problems.

Comrade Deputies, I support the proposals of the comrades who have spoken before me concerning approval of the draft state plan of the economic and social development and the budget of the country for 1987 submitted for the session's discussion with regard for the proposals expressed by the deputies (applause).

Comrade Pedak

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy M.A. Pedak of the Tallinskiy-Matrosovskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The in-depth analysis made by the standing commissions and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet shows that the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the State Budget for 1987 submitted for discussion by the present session have been drawn up on the basis of the quotas envisaged by the 5-year plan.

The 27th CPSU Congress advanced the task of a decisive improvement in the 12th Five-Year Plan in the organization of wages and material stimulation. The country's directive authorities have already, as is known, adopted the appropriate measures.

For the purpose of perfecting the territorial principles of introduction of the new terms of remuneration the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU adopted in accordance with an initiative of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the republic government the decree "Introduction in the Estonian SSR of the New Terms of Remuneration of Workers of the Production and Certain Nonproduction Sectors of the National Economy". The timeframe of implementation of the said measure is 1987. Thus the republic is faced with a task of tremendous importance--in a short time, 1 year, introducing new wage rates and salary scales for workers and employees.

All associations, enterprises and organizations located on the territory of the republic, regardless of their departmental subordination, are preparing for transition to the new terms of remuneration. One-third of them is under the direct jurisdiction of union ministries and departments. Whence the specific request to the leaders of USSR ministries and departments that they take into consideration in their practical work the singularity that the enterprises and organizations of union subordination in our republic have to switch to the new terms of remuneration not in the course of the 5-year plan, as envisaged for the country, but in 1987.

Considering this singularity, it is necessary to speed up the publication and dispatch to the republic of the new sectoral wage rates and skills handbooks and also render the enterprises practical assistance in the replacement of equipment and the acquisition of supplementary materials and component products for the purpose of the organization of work by way of the establishment of second and third shifts.

Dear Comrades, I have participated for a number of years in the preparatory commission preliminarily examining the draft plan and budget in respect of housing-public utility and municipal service indicators. It is gratifying to note that there has been noticeably increased attention to these questions both at the center and locally in recent years. Work on implementation of the commissions' recommendations has been stepped up.

At the same time there are still many problems here. The USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and a number of other ministries and departments are failing to fulfill the plan quotas pertaining to housing and municipal construction.

Despite the fact that much is being done for the development of the municipal economy, it is still lagging appreciably behind housing and socio-cultural construction. As a result questions of water consumption, the purification of effluent, reliable heat supply, municipal electric transport and urban road work and bridge building are not being solved.

Many USSR ministries and departments are participating inadequately in the construction and expansion of joint-use municipal facilities. A fundamental change of attitude toward this sector of the economy, which is directly connected with satisfaction of Soviet people's vitally important requirements, is essential. The USSR Gosplan should occupy a more assertive and persistent position, and the local soviets display greater initiative and exactingness in the solution of these questions.

Nor can we be satisfied with the state of affairs concerning the mechanization of labor in housing-municipal services. The slight increase in the manufacture of machinery scheduled by the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and a number of other ministries will not solve the problem of support for S&T progress in this sector. The RSFSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Service should in conjunction with the ministries and departments concerned increase their attention to the solution of questions of the retooling of housing-municipal services.

Comrades, like the deputies who have spoken earlier, I support the proposal concerning confirmation of the draft plan and budget submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. I assure you that the working people of the Estonian SSR, guided by the party's demands pertaining to an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, will spare no energy, labor or efforts to implement the outlined plans and fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October. Thank you for your attention (applause).

Comrade Kuleshov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy I.I. Kuleshov of the Minskiy-Partizanskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The workforce of the "Minskiy traktorny zavod im. V.I. Lenina" Production Association, like the working people of the whole country, has been working strenuously and creatively in the first year of the current 5-year plan on fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and 27th Party Congress.

The increased assertiveness of the workforce in the solution of production and social questions has enabled the association in the current year to increase the pace of production by a factor of 1.5 compared with last year's level and manufacture 600 tractors over and above the plan. Contractual supplies were met in full. The entire increase in production was obtained without an increase in material and labor expenditure.

A lag has been allowed to develop in the association in recent years in respect of individual parameters of the engineering standard behind the best world counterparts, primarily in respect of economy of operation and conditions of work. In this connection the production association's design and production engineering organizations have drawn up and are implementing a complex of R&D

for a considerable rise in the tractors' engineering standard. It is envisaged, for example, increasing their operating life up to the first major overhaul by a factor of 1.5 by the end of the 5-year plan and raising it to 12,000 motor hours. Measures are being implemented to introduce progressive components, reduce the specific consumption of fuel and oil and control operating modes with the aid of on-board computers.

Great attention is being paid in the association to supplies of products for export. The prestige of the tractors we produce would be higher still were we to respond more promptly to the requirements of the foreign market. However, owing to the tardy retooling and modernization of the association's plants and other factors, a number of components of an upgraded engineering standard which have been developed and recommended for production has yet to be introduced on the tractors. The reliability of the components supplied by the plants of other ministries and departments is low. Ways to solve these questions are envisaged in a proposal that has been elaborated concerning a further rise in the engineering standard and service life of the 1.4-class "Belarus" tractors. The adoption of this directive would make it possible to sharply increase export supplies. We request the accelerated study and solution of this question.

Problems of the quality and dependability of agricultural machinery and the components for it were discussed in the agro-industrial complex commissions and other commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies strictly and sternly criticized the leaders of a number of ministries and departments. However, it has to be stated once again from this high platform that they are responding to the deputies' strictures inadequately, to put it mildly.

The technical standard of the storage batteries for agricultural machinery supplied by the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry is low, as before. They are considerably inferior to foreign counterparts. The Ministry of Chemical Industry has not revised the basic technical parameters of the paint and varnish enamels used for painting the tractors for more than 10 years, although there has long been an urgent need for this. There is a number of complaints about the quality and technical level of the hydraulic power systems and fuel equipment manufactured by enterprises of our ministry also.

In its plans for 1987 and subsequent years the association's workforce has mapped out a set of measures aimed at a rise in the level of management under the conditions of complete financial autonomy, self-sufficiency and self-financing and the efficient use of available resources. All this will make it possible to pay more attention to retooling and the social development and stabilization of the workforce. Having supported the initiative of the Gorkiy Auto Plant, we have drawn up and are implementing a program to provide each tractor plant worker's family with a separate apartment prior to 1995.

Comrade deputies, I support the deputies' proposals concerning approval of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 submitted for examination by this session and propose their confirmation (applause).

Comrade Kulibayev

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Speech of Deputy A.A. Kulibayev of the Guryevskiy Electoral Okrug, Guryev Oblast]

[Text] Comrades! As is known, the 27th CPSU Congress defined as a pivotal task of the development of the country's economy a strengthening of its fuel and power facilities. A big place in its accomplishment is assigned the Caspian region.

However, the accelerated development of the raw material resources contained in the subsalt deposits of the Caspian region is being held back owing to the lack of domestic equipment for work under the conditions of abnormally high formational pressure and temperature and corrosive environments with a great hydrogen sulphide content. In addition, owing to inadequate supervision and assistance to the newly formed subdivisions on the part of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry and Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the republic Ministry of Construction and the lack of provision of the facilities with planning-estimates documents and incomplete supply thereto of equipment and material-technical resources, a number of them is failing to perform the planned volumes of construction and thwarting the plans for the introduction of housing.

To this it should be added that the plans for housing construction and the erection of socio-cultural-everyday facilities envisaged for the 5-year period do not cater for the requirements of the rapidly growing population. We are disturbed particularly by the progress of the construction of a vitally important artery of the Astrakhan--Mangyshlak water conduit in a complex with head water intakes and purification installations, where roughly only 20 percent of the total volume of construction-installation work in the Astrakhan--Kulsary sector has been performed. Such a rate of construction is creating a threat that next year's commissioning will be thwarted, and we hope that the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises will adopt measures to stimulate work at this facility.

An indispensable condition of the accomplishment of the set task is the preferential development of power engineering. However, the construction and introduction of power engineering facilities are lagging considerably behind the targets of the decree. Construction of the fourth stage of the Guryev TETs is being tackled unsatisfactorily. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has failed to allocate the necessary resources and has not notified the executants of the final volumes of capital construction by year of the 5-year plan and the timeframe for the planning and construction of the Tengiz TETs.

The land of the Caspian region is rich not only in hydrocarbons but also mineral-raw material resources. Recommendations of the USSR Academy of Sciences show the highly economic efficiency of the development of the mineral resources of the oblast's Inderskiy Rayon. The existence of a major deposit of high-grade nutritive salt, established reserves of which constitute hundreds

of millions of tons, and a deposit of borates, gypsum, chalk and other construction materials will enable us in this 5-year plan even to begin at once the formation of a large-scale territorial-industrial complex. The USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Fertilizer Production, the State Agro-Industrial Committee and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry should primarily be interested in the development of these resources.

The accomplishment of the crucial tasks pertaining to development of the oblast's natural resources and the creation of the Tengiz oil and gas complex require the solution of the problems of the complete satisfaction of the population's own foodstuff requirements. And here also we require the help of big science for the formulation of a substantiated system of farming and animal husbandry.

We fully support the proposal pertaining to the forthcoming increase in the wage coefficient for certain regions of the country. We hope that for the attraction and retention of personnel and the speediest development of the rich, but as yet not habitable areas of the Caspian a regional worker and employee wage coefficient will also be introduced in the production sectors of Guryev Oblast, as contemplated for the northern and eastern parts of the republic, and that the question of the wage's grade will be settled.

Comrades, the obkom will, for its part, continue to affirm the new principles and approaches to the accomplishment of economic-social tasks, the stimulation of the human factor and the reorganization of the personnel's economic thinking. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government that the working people of Guryev Oblast will do everything for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 27th Party Congress, a worthy greeting of the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the quotas of the 12th Five-Year Plan (applause).

Comrade Cherkeziya

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Speech of Deputy O.Ye. Cherkeziya of the Tbilisskiy-Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrades Deputies! An intensive process of the search for and approval of new efficient ways and means of accelerating socioeconomic development and improving all spheres of economic work and social life is under way in the Georgian SSR, as in the country as a whole.

In the course of the rebuilding there has been an improvement both in the quantitative parameters of economic growth. Primarily there has been a stimulation of the strategic factors of development. Discipline and order are strengthening increasingly.

I must mention with gratitude the efforts of the USSR Gosplan and State Agro-Industrial Committee and the VASKhNIL representatives, who are tackling positively urgent problems of a fundamental rebuilding of tea growing. All this is reason to hope that in the next few years this sector, which is of importance to the republic and the country as a whole, will reach qualitatively new frontiers of development.

The nature of today's management work is determined by program party documents. They demanded an in-depth comprehension of the current situation, bold decisions and energetic action. It is a question of combating exaggerated reports and window-dressing, liberalism and permissiveness.

It is a fundamental, political issue with wide-ranging ethical and moral-educational aspects ensuing from the demands of the party program and the CPSU Rules for we are well aware to what a glossing over of actual contradictions and shortcomings in work, disregard for acute problems, ostentation and show lead. This is why the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic government are intolerant of all breaches of plan and accounting discipline and distortions of report data.

The recent Georgian CP Central Committee decision on the strict punishment of leaders of the republic Ministry of Light Industry, the Kutaisi Silk Production Association and the corresponding party and soviet officials may serve as an example of such uncompromisingness and party stringency. While having stepped up the struggle we are at the same time extensively notifying the community of the republic, the communists and all working people as to what is happening, telling people the truth about the causes of the spiritual degradation of the leaders who embarked on the path of defrauding the state.

It has to be said that even under the new management conditions the republic frequently encounters considerable and at times insurmountable difficulties since in the annual plans of the enterprises under their jurisdiction some union ministries do not always stipulate targets at the 5-year plan level.

This old disease is also making itself felt, unfortunately, in the draft plan for 1987, which has planned a lag behind the 5-year frontiers for a range of enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Fish Industry, Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and others.

As the experience of past years suggests, nor are we insured against adjustments on the part of the union ministries of confirmed annual plans without prior coordination with the leadership of the republic and also the uneven distribution of quotas to their enterprises by quarter and month. Achievement of the planned growth rate for the republic as a whole is made considerably more difficult under such conditions, and finding additional opportunities for compensating for the wanting volumes of production thanks to other sectors and intrinsic resources and potential is not always possible.

In this connection we would ask that the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate union ministries determine for the union enterprises when shaping the plan from the territorial angle and evaluating its fulfillment a stable program of industrial production by year at the level of the targets of the 5-year plan and not lower than the amounts agreed earlier.

I would like to speak about a further matter. The plan and budget for the coming year determine new, crucial frontiers in the accomplishment of the tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Their achievement implies not only high organization but also rational balance at all levels.

Certain instances of lack of coordination occurring here have influenced appreciably the financial-economic activity of processing industry, vinicultural industry particularly, which is of great significance both in the republic's economy and in the formation of budget revenue. Specifically, in connection with the limitation of demand for wine-vodka products the USSR Gosplan has reduced for the republic in the current year the plans for sales and profits by R228 and R49 million respectively. At the same time, however, the plan for payments into the budget and turnover tax have not been lowered. The imbalance has led to the total budget payment shortfall constituting prior to the year's end R345 million.

Making good the wanting revenue from intrinsic potential, as the USSR Ministry of Finance proposed, is extremely complicated inasmuch as vinicultural industry is considerably underfulfilling even the adjusted plan of production and product sales.

The question that I have raised by no means signifies any indulgence in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. It has to be said that there has been a sharp reduction in the republic in the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages, the production of every conceivable fortified wine has ceased altogether and a huge selection of nonalcoholic beverages is being provided. It is a question, I repeat, of the need to regulate financial-budget relations.

Comrade deputies, the proposed draft plan and budget for 1987 provide, as a whole, for the consistent accelerated development of all sectors of the economy of the country and each union republic. For this reason I subscribe fully to the opinion of the deputies who have spoken and propose confirmation of these documents (applause).

Comrade Aksanitsauskene

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Speech of Deputy V.M. Aksanitsauskene of the Kaunasskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The rebuilding of the country's economy which is under way in accordance with the desire of the party has become a vital concern for us Lithuanian workers also. The labor collectives of the Kaunasskiy Electoral Okrug are concentrating their efforts in the main areas. It was precisely this grand transforming work which has been initiated which enabled the workers of our city to overfulfill the 10-month quotas with respect to the production and sale of commodity products and the improvement of their quality.

We understand full well that there is no stopping at what has been achieved. And, consequently, the outfit in which I work--the Kaunas "Drobe" Wool Production Association--is confronted with a great deal of complex work. The working class must not only keep pace with the times but also outpace them. It was for this reason that in the current year even we undertook to produce 1.5 million meters of improved-quality cloth on a par with the best world samples, and in the final year of the 5-year plan we plan to raise the production of such cloth to 3 million meters.

Unfortunately, the successful accomplishment of what is planned does not always depend on us alone. Work goes well for the weavers and spinners only when they obtain high-quality yarn. It is here that our troubles with the raw material begin. The association obtains one-third of the necessary wool from primary wool-processing factories of the cities of Semipalatinsk of the Kazakh SSR and Tokmak of the Kirghiz SSR. A considerable proportion of this wool is of low quality. Much more labor effort is expended on the treatment of such raw material, and as a result the quality of the yarn proves relatively low. Incidentally, it is not the first year that we have received this substandard raw material. In just three quarters of the current year the association has lodged complaints about 28 percent of the wool which it received and demanded over R1 million in fines. But penalties are penalties, and they do not improve the quality of the cloth which is produced.

While setting as our task an increase in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of the products we must not forget that it is people who determine success or failure. And, consequently, it is necessary to work with people and entice them with the example of the pacesetters. Ten years ago my friends and I expressed a desire to service more looms than authorized per the norm. Believe me, it was not easy crossing the psychological barrier and overstepping the boundary which had been established and tested before us by thousands of other workers. Now, however, not only the weavers and spinners but also workers of other trades have become multiple-machine operators. All the best which we have assimilated we pass on to the youth. I myself have taught 27 weavers all that I know.

Unfortunately, problems arise here also. Not all young workers--vocational-technical school graduates--display an interest in the work and aspire to the pinnacles of professional expertise. The weaver or spinner fifth grade is bestowed on vocational-technical school graduates, as a rule, that is, the same as on workers who have devoted their whole life to this occupation. However, starting at the factory, the young people have no great aspiration to upgrade their skills. It would seem necessary, we believe, to provide for the differentiated rate-fixing for vocational-technical school graduates depending on the level of their vocational training. For its part, the school should pay more attention to the fostering of industriousness. After all, the young girls will learn how intensively textile workers need to work as soon as they start at the factory, where they will have to work independently. Partly for this reason, perhaps, personnel turnover among the youth is the highest of all the age groups in the association.

The problems which our association is tackling are characteristic of many other of the city's enterprises also. In Kaunas light industry constitutes almost half of production. These enterprises' inadequate provision with equipment is being felt particularly keenly under the conditions of the rebuilding. However, they are being retooled extremely slowly owing to the lack of modern production equipment. And everyone knows that we will not go far with obsolete equipment and backward technology.

Many social problems are proving hard to solve. Nonetheless, the most urgent not only in Kaunas but also in the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Light Industry system is the housing problem. Its seriousness is intensified primarily by the fact that for the 12th Five-Year Plan the quotas of construction-installation

work have been determined by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry practically at the previous level. Given this state of affairs, the housing problem will not be solved before the year 2000. We see partly as a solution certain large-scale associations and enterprises building apartment houses by the direct-labor method. Such opportunities exist both in Kaunas and Vilnius, but the problem is increased by the fact that light industry enterprises completely lack construction equipment. It would seem necessary to study the question of how to help such organizations acquire the necessary equipment and materials for the development of housing construction.

Comrade deputies, for our plans to become a reality peace is essential, as is the confidence that a nuclear catastrophe will never erupt. And we hope that the persevering and consistent efforts in this direction by the Communist Party and the Soviet state will be successful. I, like the comrades who have spoken previously, propose confirmation of the country's state plan and budget for 1987 (applause).

Comrade Makhkamov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Speech of Deputy K. Makhkamov of the Dushanbinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! Before speaking of next year's plans, I would like to briefly mention how the first year of the 5-year plan has shaped up in the republic.

For the working people of Tajikistan it has proven difficult. The consequences of last year's devastating earthquake, as a result of which large-scale production capacity was put out of action, and also this year's unprecedented water shortage have left their mark.

Nonetheless, the republic's economy is developing in accordance with the set targets, in the main.

The republic's cotton growers fulfilled their socialist pledges. The state received approximately 914,000 tons of raw cotton, including over 300,000 tons of the valuable fine-fiber varieties. Some 90 percent of the procured cotton was accepted as being of high quality.

For practically the first time in the history of the republic's cotton growing the harvest this year was gathered in without the enlistment of students and the detachment of schoolchildren from their studies. This was undoubtedly a responsible step of great socioeconomic significance aimed at an improvement in the quality of the tuition and education of the younger generation and the training of skilled personnel for the economy. The need for it was dictated by life itself and supported by the people. For example, Comrade Baymuradova, former machine operator and now chairman of Yavanskiy Rayon's "Noryn" Village Soviet, undertook without detriment to her main work to harvest by machine 100 tons of raw cotton, but in fact harvested more than 160 tons. The republic has many such people who are devoted to the cause.

But there is another side to matters also. Providing the farms with dependable, highly efficient equipment for machine harvesting. We have in this connection addressed a big request to A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of agricultural machine building. I would like to hope that by the next harvesting campaign the question of cotton pickers will have been settled. The machine is not that complex but sorely needed.

And one further question concerning agricultural equipment. With the participation of USSR Gosplan and State Agro-Industrial Committee specialists a comprehensive special program for the creation of large-scale facilities for the production of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes in the foothills and mountain zones has been drawn up in the republic. Its realization will make it possible in a very short time to completely satisfy the republic's potato needs thanks to its own production and constantly increase by a factor of 2-3 supplies of table grapes and fruit to other regions of the country.

However, there is no special equipment for operation on the relatively steep slopes, and the customary equipment is no use since in the republic, where mountains constitute 93 percent of the territory, there is no flatland left. Nor is this question a new one, but it has remained a long time unsolved, although farmers not only of our republic have an interest in this.

One further question. It would seem necessary, in our view, to continue work to upgrade the forms of management of the sectors of industrial production. The practice of work of the agro-industrial committee has already shown that heterogeneous sectors can work efficiently in a single interconnected complex.

It seems to us that this experience could be applied in industry also, specifically in respect of enterprises of union ministries located in the republic. We have already taken certain steps in this direction.

We have submitted corresponding proposals pertaining to an improvement in territorial management of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. It is a question of the creation of territorial management cells in the general arrangements of the sectors. They could in certain instances be of dual subordination also.

From our viewpoint this would permit an improvement in operational management of the enterprises and organizations, an enhancement of the efficiency of their work and fuller use of local possibilities for their development. We hope that these proposals will be studied attentively and will be duly supported in the union authorities.

I support the proposals which have already been expressed concerning approval of the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 (applause).

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Speech of Deputy A.A. Mokanu of the Kotovski Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Today, on the flight of stairs of the initial year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the entire life of Soviet society is being lived under the tremendous impact of the concept of acceleration formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the historic decisions of our party's 27th Congress.

Rebuilding and acceleration are becoming a part of all our affairs increasingly actively. A trend toward an increase in the rate of development of the national economy has shown through in Moldavia also.

It should be said that we have yet to achieve a breakthrough in the work of the republic's construction complex. Adjustments to our life, and quite significant ones at that, unfortunately, were made by the earthquake of 31 August this year. The bulk of the work on the repair and restoration of the housing and educational and health care facilities which were damaged by the earthquake will have been completed this year, but restoration of the losses of the national economy, which are put at almost half a billion rubles, will continue into subsequent years of the 5-year plan also.

Comrades, accelerated advance is still being hampered perceptibly by the burden of the shortcomings and oversights which accumulated in past years. Purposeful work is being performed in the republic currently to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee decree "Unsatisfactory Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Decisions on an Eradication of Window-Dressing and Exaggerated Reports by the Moldavian CP Central Committee, Ukrainian CP Kirovograd Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry". The communists, deputies, Komsomol members and all working people of the republic have joined actively in combating this dangerous antisocial phenomenon.

Great attention will be paid to the development of the production and social infrastructure, primarily transport, communications and road building. For the first time the annual plan for the commissioning of housing from all sources of financing is scheduled in a volume of more than 2 million square meters.

But a number of problems is arising here. The volumes of construction-installation work envisaged for 1987 for the republic's main contracting organization--the Ministry of Construction--have not been tied in with available production capacity. Nor has the question of the balance of the commissioning of general schools and preschool establishments scheduled per year of the 5-year plan with the quotas of capital investments and construction-installation work allocated for this purpose been resolved. In connection with the high seismicity and complex ecological situation in the region estimated costs per child in the school and preschool establishment are high here. However, from year to year this fact is not taken into consideration when the plan is being drawn up.

Almost 4 months have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for a Further Enhancement of the Role and Increased Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for an Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress," which broadened appreciably the authority of the organs of people's power. Specific work has already been performed on its realization in our republic. The financial base of the local soviets is being strengthened thanks to the transfer of payments of the enterprises of republic jurisdiction. In the process of formation of the plan of economic and social development for 1987 the local soviets conveyed to the enterprises upgraded quotas pertaining to payable services for the public. The trade in farm products cultivated on the attached plots is improving. Well-appointed markets at which kolkhoz stalls and stores selling cultural-everyday and household goods operate are being set up in many villages.

The soviets' coordinating role in questions of the ascertainment and use of potential for a growth in the production of consumer goods and a broadening of their selection is intensifying. Work on pooling the resources of enterprises of republic and local jurisdiction for the construction on a several basis of housing and facilities of the social infrastructure is being stepped up.

The first steps have been taken in realization of the decree. But we may already speak of certain conclusions. An analysis which we conducted testifies that its propositions are being fulfilled in the republic inadequately as yet. Many workers of soviet and economic authorities are being slow to realign themselves with the new approaches to the solution of the topical problems raised in the decree, are reluctant to abandon the beaten track and are displaying indecisiveness in realization of the new powers and an improvement in the quality of work. It is essential to make more decisive and enterprising use of the available opportunities for the unswerving implementation of this important decree. We believe also that the USSR Gosplan and the other union authorities which have been instructed to bring current legislation into line with its provisions should speed up this work. It is also necessary to give thought to the more intensive development of the material-technical base for the performance of work by the direct-labor method, on which the local soviets are pinning big hopes.

The draft plan and budget for 1987 presented for examination by the session correspond to the fundamental requirements and goals of the Soviet society, provide for the ongoing development of the country's economic and social potential and permit the sure guarantee of our motherland's defense capability. They clearly reflect the party's strategic purpose of acceleration. I propose confirmation of these drafts (applause).

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES MORE SPEECHES OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATES

Comrade Sabirov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech of Deputy M. Sabirov of the Talasskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! I work in the big and multinational outfit of hydraulic engineers of the cascade of the Naryn GES. On behalf of my comrades I can report that two units of the Tash-Kumyr GES—a directive construction project of the 5-year plan—were commissioned ahead of schedule. We are ensuring effective acceleration thanks to the progressive organization of labor, creative cooperation, bold engineering thought and worker expertise.

I would like to emphasize that all preceding 18 units of the cascade of the GES were introduced ahead of schedule with the "excellent" rating. Thanks to this, the Naryn power engineers have generated an additional 250 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and saved 18,000 tons of standard fuel. The Toktogul and Kurpsay GES have not only recouped the resources spent on their installation but produced R820 million profit.

But the efficiency and quality of our work depend not just on us alone. The point being that the majority of the machines and mechanisms used at our construction sites is yesterday's equipment. First, it is considerably worn inasmuch as it was used in the installation of the operating GES. Second, many mechanisms are physically outdated and obsolescent. Catering for the accelerated development of hydraulic power with such equipment is extremely difficult. Yet cardinal measures for the replacement of the machinery and mechanisms on the part of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are not being adopted. It would be correct for the USSR Council of Ministers to instruct the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to attentively study this question and help us replace our machinery with modern earth-moving, construction and transportation equipment.

I would like to touch on one further problem. Installation of the Kambaratinskaya GES—the biggest station of the cascade—has now been initiated in the central course of the Naryn river. People are driven here daily from the city of Kara-Kul situated 80 km from the construction site. They spend over

3 hours on the road altogether. And if it is considered that many sections are severely fragmented, you can imagine what the hydraulic engineers have to go through. Nor are there enough buses to transport the workers.

We request that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Transport Construction and Gosplan be instructed to examine and decide questions of the renovation of the said highway sector and also the specific allocation of the necessary number of buses to serve the hydraulic engineers.

Comrades, our Kara-Kul is called a city, but it has to a large extent preserved the features of the first community of power engineers. For understandable reasons temporary installations--huts, trailers and modular-panel-board homes--constituted the basis thereof. The years have passed. People have built up their accommodation as well as they have been able, made new entrances and exits and built patios. However, the essence of the huts has not changed, although they have ceased to be called such. Approximately one-half of all our power engineers are living under such conditions today.

We put to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification repeatedly the question of the abnormality of such a situation. Following numerous and persistent requests, we were in fact heard. A decision was adopted on the development of housing construction and municipal services and R40 million were allocated for this purpose for the 12th and 13th five-year plans. However, it is being fulfilled inadequately.

Comrade deputies, the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 presented for examination by the session correspond to the people's fundamental interests. As instructed by the deputies of the Kirghiz SSR, I support the proposal concerning confirmation of the plan and budget with regard for the observations and amendments of the standing commissions of the chambers (applause).

Comrade Liyeberg

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech of Deputy E.A. Liyeberg of the Pyarnuskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet session is being held in a period when all labor collectives and the entire Soviet people are working actively on fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The experience of the "9 May" Kolkhoz, with whose leadership I have been entrusted, graphically confirms that our socialist economy contains huge potential for acceleration. Judge for yourselves, our kolkhoz has 1,600 milch cows, and the average milk yield this year will constitute more than 5,400 kilos per cow. This will be 300 kilos more than last year. We will produce 1,700 quintals of milk and 390 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of

agricultural land. This will be achieved mainly thanks to fodder of our own production.

To ensure the preservation of the fodder and a significant reduction in losses thereof we have in recent years built modern storage facilities, that is, repositories for grain, potatoes, coarse fodder and silage. Output per kolkhoz member constitutes more than R15,000.

We are completing the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan with good results also. We have harvested more than 42 quintals of grain and approximately 300 quintals of potatoes per hectare. Some 4,700 feed units were obtained per hectare of agricultural land this year.

However, I would also like to mention from this high podium what is hampering a rise in the fruitfulness of the work of our republic's farmers. For more than 10 years now production of animal husbandry products in the republic has been limited by the feed protein shortage. Several years ago the USSR Ministry of Medical and Biological Industry "Sintezbelok" Institute developed the techniques of the production of protein-rich biomass from methanol. We have the opportunity in the republic to organize methanol production on the basis of the Shale-Chemical Production Association imeni V.I. Lenin in Kokhtla-Yarve, which should be provided for at the time of modernization of the enterprise. For the complete satisfaction of the republic agriculture's protein requirements we would request that the USSR Gosplan provide, as of 1991, for the allocation to the republic of capital for 100,000 tons of methanol a year.

We do not for a second forget that the human factor was, is and will be the decisive force of acceleration. Social construction in the countryside has improved markedly in recent years. Construction by the direct-labor method both on our kolkhoz and on many other farms of the republic is being performed actively. Facilities with a total cost of R1 million a year are being erected and undergoing major repairs in a year (sic) on the "9 May" Kolkhoz. However, questions of provision with construction materials are being tackled impermissibly inadequately given construction by the direct-labor method. Funds for material essential for major repairs are virtually not being allocated. All this needs to be put right. I certainly express the opinion of all rural workers when I say that we could build far more by the direct-labor method were we to this end allocated in full the essential funds for construction materials.

Dear Deputies, the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and our country's budget for 1987 presented for examination by this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet fully correspond to the scale of the tasks which we have to tackle in this 5-year plan. Like all the deputies who have spoken here, I support the proposal concerning confirmation of these documents (applause).

Comrade Nurgeldyyev

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech of Deputy A. Nurgeldyyev of the Ashkhabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR]

[Text] Comrades! In meeting with the electorate, visiting many work outfits on deputy's business and coming into contact with comrades at work directly, I see everywhere the fruitfulness of the ongoing rebuilding in people's attitude toward their assigned task and high patriotic enthusiasm in fulfillment of the party and government decisions, strict party and state discipline and intensification of the struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena.

All this has been reflected positively in affairs in the republic also.

Our multinational outfit, where I have worked for roughly 20 years, is also making a worthy contribution to an acceleration of socioeconomic development. As of January 1986 we embarked on introduction of the economic experiment and had completed the first stage thereof by July even. Some 1,500 persons were switched to the new conditions of remuneration. This has made it possible to increase labor productivity 8 percent and wages 15 percent.

But the work of the railroad transport enterprises cannot be performed in isolation. Our malfunctions are reflected in others' activity. This has been perceived particularly in recent years.

Development of the repair-equipment center of the car depot of Ashkhabad Station is, as before, an unsolved problem. The state thereof does not correspond to the volume of work being done. The USSR Ministry of Railways planned the start of construction in the 11th Five-Year Plan. However, the question has not been resolved as of the present time, and, what is more, this facility has been excluded from the plan of construction in the 12th five-year period.

We perceive daily also the lag in the development of the Krasnovodsk Railroad Junction and its capacity. At the same time, according to the plan, it is by 1990 to have exceeded existing capacity almost threefold, but it is planned completing modernization of the Krasnovodsk Station begun in 1985 to accommodate this volume of work only in the 13th Five-Year Plan.

There is one further question which, we believe, must be resolved. Work has been under way since 1971 on the expansion and modernization of the Ashkhabad Petroleum Machine-Building Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR. This enterprise is the only one in the country producing ventilators for cooling towers and mechanized devices for draining petroleum products from and pouring them into railroad tank cars. The growing need for this equipment determines the need for an acceleration of the plant's modernization, which has not been performed since 1985 owing to disagreements between the USSR Ministry of

Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the former USSR Ministry of Construction.

I support the proposal concerning confirmation of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1987 with regard for the amendments of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet (applause).

Comrade Trofimova

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech of Deputy T.D. Trofimova of the Nakhodkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Maritime Kray]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

We received with great satisfaction the policy adopted by the party of an acceleration of the development of the productive forces of the Far East and an improvement in people's work, social and recreational conditions in this remote part of the country.

Has the reorganization affected the enterprises of our association? Are we seeing a change for the better at work and in the home? Yes, all this has been manifested in our life. The association is steadily overfulfilling the plans pertaining to the release from repairs of the extractive and processing fleet. The ship-repair workers thereby made a substantial contribution to the success of the Maritime fishermen, who coped with the annual program on 25 October.

But we are very disturbed, for example, by the state of the equipment of the shops. We are working on old, worn and obsolete machine tools and squeezing the last drops from them, but the output is increasingly less.

I would like to say, and my comrades asked that I give a reminder of this, that the shortage of ship-repair capacity is also engendered by the condition of the ships which we have to repair. Obtaining an insufficient reinforcement of the fleet, our fishermen operate it beyond the established time-frames. It is understandable that the repair of such exploited ships drags on inordinately and demands a great expenditure of forces and resources.

The outlook for the development of an enterprise under the new conditions demands increased attention to questions of bringing it up to strength with personnel. For us this is a very serious question. And its solution is connected, as is known, with the need to develop the social sphere at a faster pace and, primarily, increase the pace of the construction of housing. As a whole, in the past 5-year plan our association overfulfilled the program for the introduction of apartment houses, and this trend is being maintained in the current year also. But the waiting list for an apartment remains long. For this reason the workforce, with regard for the party's demands,

drew up a program for the provision of each family with accommodation by 1995.

Our initiative was approved by the kraykom and our ministry. However, a big surprise was the news that appropriations to us for housing had been reduced by one-third compared with the level which had been reached in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Such was the "support," and our program is placed in jeopardy. I would like to emphasize that in questions of the development of the socio-cultural sphere the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry is proceeding along the old path. This can be seen in other examples also. Specifically, it has been a long time now that there has been no solution of the question of the construction of a culture center for our 8,000-strong workforce. This instruction was given by the electorate back at the last convening, but execution has been shifted repeatedly, and a final decision has not been made to this day.

And one further example. A modern strong cannery has been built in Nakhodka, but only afterward has the ministry set about the construction of housing for it, and without service facilities, moreover. A new microregion has taken shape where there is as yet no store, restaurant, kindergarten and stable water supply. Juniors are taken 3 km to the nearest school. And, of course, complaints are coming in from all quarters from the unhappy microregion.

Obviously, the local authorities have been unable to take advantage of all opportunities for building more housing and serving the city's population better. They have been unable to use their powers to ensure that it develop comprehensively in practice and that the resources allocated to this be assimilated in full.

But, apparently, the central departments also have at times lacked consistency in realization of the tenets of the 27th Congress pertaining to increased attention to the solution of social questions. Workers of our and other enterprises of the city also understand how much attention our party is paying to an improvement in the people's life. And the adduced facts are all the more annoying. They are hard to understand, particularly when they are contained in plans where, according to our standards, they should not be. We hope that the obvious distortions will be removed and that the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry will attentively study the questions that have been raised and find an opportunity to assist us.

Comrade deputies, the indicators of the plan and budget for 1987 materialize the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state for the further development of our motherland and that our life become better and there be peace on Earth. Therefore I support the proposals that have been made concerning their confirmation and say: I and my comrades are ready for strenuous work to fulfill them! (Applause)

Comrade Pogodin

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech by Deputy V.A. Pogodin of the Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast]

[Text] Comrades! Like the other speakers, I support the proposal concerning confirmation of the draft plan and budget for 1987.

The workforce of the "AvtoVAZ" Association is currently creating an S&T center, which will afford an opportunity for domestic passenger automobile manufacturing to compete with the best world models.

At the same time we have yet to reach a position where all enterprises fulfill the plans and contractual supplies and solve questions of a rise in the quality of the manufactured product more rapidly. For this reason, although in the recent period the oblast's industry fulfilled the product sales plan, we are by no means flattering ourselves with this and are adopting measures to increase work efficiency.

I would like the ministries and departments to consider the shortcomings in implementation of the economic reform in the past, when the timeframes for conveying the plans to the enterprises were dragged out, normative documents were drawn up behind schedule and instances of the unwarranted confiscation of enterprise profit into the centralized funds were allowed to occur. It is necessary to make it an indispensable rule that there be under no circumstances an arbitrary change in the profit-deduction norms, the wage fund and other indicators.

Unfortunately, when shaping the 1987 plan certain ministries are still pondering whether it is necessary to allocate coordinated capital investments and several resources. The central planning authorities have as yet provided for the allocation for housing construction in connection with the demolition of dilapidated housing in Kuybyshev only R1 million of the capital investment quotas. This is half of the necessary resources.

I would like to mention that today the Soviets have for the further stimulation of their activity such a powerful instrument as the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures To Further Enhance the Role and Increase the Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for an Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress". This document determines for our oblast, as of next year, a procedure whereby all the quotas of capital investments and contract work for the construction of housing and municipal economy and cultural-everyday facilities are conveyed to the oblispolkom.

During his visit to the oblast M.S. Gorbachev expressed a proposal pertaining to an improvement in the supply to the population of foodstuffs. We are

adopting practical measures in this field. Attention to the increased efficiency of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production has been stepped up considerably. In the current year workers of the oblast's agro-industrial complex have thanks to the enhanced level of agrotechnics, primarily the extensive application of intensive techniques, overfulfilled the plans for the purchase of grain, potatoes and sugar beet and the procurement of all types of fodder. A sound basis for next year's harvest has been laid. The volume of the production and purchase of animal husbandry products is being raised.

The population's private subsidiary plots are now being developed in planned manner, more young stock and poultry are being sold and sufficient fodder is being allocated. Work on the allocation to the city dwellers of orchard plots and truck gardens is being stepped up and enterprise and organization subsidiary farms continue to be created and strengthened.

Socialist competition aimed at the increased efficiency of social production and a fundamental improvement in the social infrastructure in order on this basis to ensure the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress is growing and strengthening in the oblast (applause).

Comrade Lebedeva

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech of Deputy V.A. Lebedeva of the Pyatigorskiy Electoral Okrug, Stavropol Kray]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Discussing at the present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet the draft state plan of the country's economic and social development and the state budget for 1987, I would like to mention primarily their scale and clearly expressed social focus. This was reflected particularly graphically in the work of the Health Care, Physical Culture and Social Security Preparatory Commission, in which I participated.

But the in-depth and thorough analysis of the state of affairs in our sector gave rise to the deputies' serious concern. Due order has not been brought to bear in the annual fulfillment of the plans for the construction of health care facilities. As in past years, the 9-month plan for the construction of hospitals and clinics was fulfilled approximately 70 percent. The construction of homes for invalids and the elderly was thwarted. And there is no question as yet of priority in the development of maternity establishments and children's treatment-prophylactic establishments. At the same time with the increased birthrate the shortage of children's beds is increasing. The union republic councils of ministers, local soviets, construction ministries and the USSR Gosstroy have yet to adopt radical measures pertaining to these questions.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and Ministry of Fish Industry have not fulfilled the government quotas pertaining to the manufacture of children's foods.

Comrades, a substantial contribution to the protection of the working people's health is being made by the sanatorium-resort establishments of the Caucasian mineral waters. But the effectiveness of the treatment would be more significant if fundamental questions of resort facilities, primarily those posed by nature itself, were tackled comprehensively. The preservation and upgrading of the Caucasian mineral waters, as a resort locality, and the protection and rational use of the unique climatic and natural curative factors are becoming a vital necessity. Thus in Kislovodsk the hydro-mineral facilities are lagging behind the growth of bed capacity, and reserves of Narzan for the resort's further expansion are exhausted. However, for the 12th Five-Year Plan a number of ministries and departments here has planned the construction of a further nine hostels, sanatoria and hotels. The gorispolkom has the authority to limit construction, but is being hampered by the strong pressure of the ministries and departments acting via the central authorities in order to at least somehow grasp a little piece of the local abundant earth.

Under the conditions of the rebuilding of the economy of the Caucasian mineral waters particular significance is attached to the rational use of labor resources in medicine. The sanatoria are currently approximately 5,000 workers short, and there is a shortage thereof in the hospitals also. Over half a million persons live at the Caucasian mineral waters. Tens of thousands of them work at enterprises and in organizations which have absolutely no connection with the resorts.

The time has come for the immediate fulfillment of the decisions adopted by the highest authorities pertaining to the withdrawal of these enterprises, which would be positively reflected in the solution of personnel problems and would improve the ecology of the resort cities.

Importance is attached together with natural factors to dietotherapy in the organization of sanatorium-resort treatment. Our grain-growing region has every opportunity for the rational diet of the population and recreationers. But how can a bakery which has been operating without modernization since 1937 provide a full selection of dietary products from special varieties of rye and wheat? We would like to invite officials of the Ministry of Grain Products to acquaint themselves with the state of affairs at our bakery. I believe that the question of deferment of the timeframe for planning the modernization to 1988 and the modernization itself to the 1990's, as the ministry has decided, would then disappear of its own accord.

We are speaking today of essential problems and requesting additional resources for the unique resorts. But after all, comrades, it is perfectly obvious that the resorts can and must pay for themselves. This is an urgent question and is in need of detailed discussion by specialists of the unions' Central Council for Resort Management, the AUCCTU, Gosplan, State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the Ministry of Finance.

Comrade deputies, I propose confirmation of the state plan and budget for 1987 with the additions and amendments submitted by the standing commissions (applause).

Comrade Tarazevich

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy G.S. Tarazevich of the Minskiy-Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Under the leadership of the party committees the people's control authorities have recently become more assertive and begun to display greater keenness, irreconcilability to shortcomings and exactingness toward officials.

Such changes are occurring in Belorussia also. The work of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee was the subject of special study at the republic Supreme Soviet session in 1985. The question was thoroughly prepared, with study of the state of affairs locally. Many shortcomings were ascertained. The deputies leveled serious complaints at the people's control authorities, expressed comments and proposals and demanded an improvement in the work. Then a year later, after the party congress, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium returned to this question and received at its session the committee's report. The people's control inspectors' contribution to the realization of party and state decisions has become more substantial. Metal and heat consumption, for example, has with their assistance been reduced for 2 years now in Minsk's industry, whereas production is increasing at an annual 7 percent.

People's control is operating more fruitfully at capital construction facilities.

People's control undoubtedly has great opportunities for influencing the solution of important socioeconomic problems. But it is also true that they are as yet not being used as the tasks of acceleration demand. And there is plenty to work on. New equipment, progressive technology and cost accounting are being introduced inadequately as yet, supply contracts are not being fulfilled everywhere and there is no serious change in an improvement in quality.

It is more important today than ever to ensure the constant fulfillment of the requirement of the People's Control Act which proclaims that people's control is a form of socialist democracy and effective means of enlistment of the people's masses in the management of state and social affairs. Hundreds of thousands of people work in people's control groups and posts in our republic alone, and, it would seem, no violation and no blunder in work should get by them. But far from everywhere is this the case. Frequently even visible outrages are revealed by the higher committees or party authorities. Why? Evidently because the people's control inspector does not yet

everywhere feel himself to be in charge and an empowered representative of the people. And the collective which gave him this authority is not always demanding concerning the exercise thereof.

It would be correct were the higher people's control committees to submit the results of inspections more often for the judgment of the labor collectives. It would be useful to consult with people and those who are the true culprits of the shortcomings on what measure of punishment to apply to them and how to prevent a repetition of the mistakes. This would only strengthen the authority of the people's control inspectors and would contribute to not only they but also the collectives and all workers being more active in bringing order to bear among themselves.

The coreport of the standing commissions and the draft decrees of the Supreme Soviet level serious complaints at the USSR People's Control Committee, and we support them. What primarily is expected of the committee locally? A systemic, scientific collation of the practice of people's control, an in-depth analysis of its pluses and minuses, specific assistance and practical recommendations.

There is no doubt that, relying on progressive experience and considering the lessons of mistakes and blunders, the people's control inspectors will be able to work really aggressively and with great practical results, as the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the 27th Party Congress demand. (applause).

Comrade Kolbin

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech by Deputy G.V. Kolbin of the Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug, Ulyanovsk Oblast]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! Participation in the preparatory commission of the Supreme Soviet in connection with the questions discussed today evoked in us the need for a more in-depth and objective study of the activity of the people's control authorities, mainly on the basis of the example of their Ulyanovsk obkom. We believed all along that it occupied active positions in the struggle against lax management, embezzlement of socialist property and a variety of abuses and that it manifested scrupulousness and stringency here. In the republic and union committees it is in good standing.

In the course of study all this was confirmed, but it was determined also that whereas following the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum the party, soviet and other oblast authorities have been characterized by a quest for nonstandard approaches to matters and an enterprising and aggressive mode of action, in the work style of the People's Control Committee the spirit of rebuilding has not yet shaken the former foundations. Insufficient measures are being adopted for a stimulation of the activity of the people's control inspectors and an end to instances of their persecution for the disclosure of

shortcomings and inadequate use is being made of the influence of the workforce for pressure on those permitting abuses.

Not concerning themselves with the assertiveness of the nonstaff assistants, the committees are by habit taking on everything themselves, although in terms of numbers they are many times inferior to their main, unactivated reserve.

Comrade deputies, it is appropriate to observe that recently the workers of the people's control authorities have escaped criticism. And, we will speak plainly, not without the diligence of the leaders of these authorities. The decisions of the party authorities concerning the punishment of communists and leaders of various levels for violation of the standards of morality receive extensive publicity in our oblast today. But for some reason or other we have not had a single such example in respect of people's control workers. Ascertaining deviations from due order, we publicize the names of the culprits and their unseemly deeds, but do not disclose here who failed to keep an eye open and why the people's and departmental control groups failed to work at this enterprise. After all, the people's control inspector is also related to the costs insofar as it depends to a large extent on the local components of these authorities at the heart of the labor collectives whether this shortcoming or the other will be spotted or not. When bonuses which have been charged manifestly illegally are given out, they are received, together with everyone, by people's control inspectors also. However, the warnings concerning such instances are more often received via other channels, and a public assessment of these phenomena is not made.

Comrade deputies, during the preparation for the session I was accorded an opportunity to touch base with the activity of the union People's Control Committee. I had the impression that many shortcomings of an oblast scale are typical of the central body also. And how could it be otherwise, after all, the local subdivisions try to copy the style and methods of its work, learning from it, and they imitate both the strong and weak aspects.

There is no doubt that discussion of the USSR Supreme Soviet session of the report of the USSR People's Control Committee will serve the formulation of purposeful measures on the part of both the union and local authorities. Measures providing for an upgrading of the methods and the increased efficiency of the work of all subdivisions of the monitoring services (applause).

Comrade Rekunkov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy A.M. Rekunkov of the Kommunarskiy Electoral Okrug, Voroshilovgrad Oblast]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Discussion of the report of the USSR People's Control Committee at the USSR Supreme Soviet session is yet further evidence

of the unflagging attention of the party and the state to social justice and the strengthening of state discipline and legality.

Possessing great democratic potential, people's control is making a significant contribution to realization of the tenets of the 27th Party Congress concerning the unswerving development of the people's socialist self-government. But today life demands of people's control far greater results in the exercise of constant supervision of the measure of labor and consumption, fulfillment of party and state decisions and observance of soviet laws.

There is for all of us one law, one discipline and one morality. It is unity and observance of legality and discipline which should be made the basis of execution of the USSR Supreme Soviet laws which have just been enacted determining the development of our state's economic and social life in 1987.

Under the conditions of the economic reorganization, the granting of great independence to the enterprises and organizations and the enhanced role of the workforce the shortcomings of the existing organization of control and departmental regulation have come to be perceived particularly. Discreteness and lack of coordination in the actions of the monitoring and law enforcement authorities even do not always make it possible to opportunely forestall and cut short violations. In short, they prevent the firm closure of channels for embezzlement and unearned income.

I would like to say also that by its departmental approaches the multiple nature of control often erodes perfectly clear and precise rules or statutes.

It cannot be deemed normal when the law enforcement authorities and the people's control authorities have to direct their efforts at combating those who in accordance with article 4 of the constitution are called on to ensure compliance with Soviet laws, state discipline and protection of public property.

It is perfectly clear that the people's control inspectors may be of the maximum use only when they universally have complete support from every quarter. What can the people's control inspector expect of the leaders who shamelessly pick the state's pocket, take bribes from subordinates, indulge in exaggerated reports and connive at sloppiness, drunkenness, self-seeking and the disorganization of production discipline.

We are obliged to strive to ensure that people's control inspectors, like the supervisory authorities as a whole, be reliably protected. Only on this condition can we raise the broad masses even higher to the struggle against all kinds of devotees of unearned income and embezzlers and bribe-takers.

I want to emphasize that we have no objective factors preventing firm state order being brought to bear. The large-scale organizational measures of the party and the state pertaining to a strengthening of discipline and the struggle against drunkenness and unearned income have had very promising results. In the 10 months of this year crime has continued to fall. It is

sufficient to say that there has been a reduction by almost one-fourth in serious crimes alone. It is now important to consolidate these results and with consistent, selfless work impart a lasting, irreversible nature to the positive trends.

People's control and the prosecutor's office are working in close professional contact. The measures which they adopt are mutually complementary. However, in some republics, krays and oblasts there is excessive preoccupation with the number of inspections. And the depth and objectivity and substantiated nature of the findings are suffering from this, and, consequently, there is unnecessary harassment of people engaged in the production process.

While evaluating our shortcomings self-critically, it should be acknowledged that the material of people's control is not always opportunely decided on in the prosecutor's office authorities. But, on the other hand, it is also impermissible, as still happens, to oversimplify matters and confine oneself to fines and monetary recovery when serious crimes, which demand thorough investigation, have been uncovered.

Officers of the Soviet prosecutor's office are fully resolved to reorganize our practice in the light of the party's new demands and implement the measures mapped out by the party to strengthen legality and law and order in the country (applause).

Comrade Popov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech by Deputy N.I. Popov of the Tikhvinskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad Oblast]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The people's control inspectors of Leningrad and the oblast are making their contribution to the solution of questions of economic and social development, the retooling of production and its transition to two-three shift work, an increase in the quality and competitiveness of products and realization of the "Intensification-90" territorial-sectoral program.

The work of the people's control committees, groups and posts is being perfected constantly, the quality of the inspections is rising and their preventive nature is being strengthened. Comprehensive checks, which have become the main form of control activity, make it possible to reveal more fully the possibilities of cost accounting and contribute to the fulfillment of taut plan quotas, a rise in the profitability of production and a strengthening of supply discipline.

It has to be said that the majority of enterprises, ministries and departments responds opportunely and correctly to findings and proposals of people's control. At the same time, however, oversights which have been revealed in the planning and organization of production and labor are only

being removed slowly in enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, for example.

There are other, even more serious problems also. For many years the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry has ignored the demands of the people's control authorities and the local soviets concerning the implementation of nature-conservation measures at the Priozersk Cellulose Plant and other operating works. As a result a real threat of pollution of Lake Ladoga--the main source of Leningrad and oblast's potable and industrial water supply--has been created.

Having studied the situation, the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium supported the supervisory authorities' finding concerning a halt to the operation of the Priozersk plant and instructed the appropriate departments to submit proposals for a comprehensive solution of the problems of Lake Ladoga.

The inspections of the oblast People's Control Committee have shown that an irresponsible attitude toward nature-conservation legislation is being permitted by other ministries also. Specifically, without due coordination and consideration of the ecological situation that has already taken shape here, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry has embarked in this 5-year plan on the construction of new production capacity with harmful waste--a complex for electrode coke production in the city of Slantsy. Furthermore, in violation of the USSR Air Protection Act the ministry adjusted the contractor design, excluded the nature-conservation measures therefrom and simultaneously caused a deterioration in the technical-economic indicators. In this connection financing of the said facility was halted.

With the participation of the People's Control Committee the Leningrad party and soviet authorities recently analyzed the work of 78 interdepartmental and departmental monitoring organizations of the oblast and city employing over 8,000 persons conducting more than half a million inspections a year. This analysis showed that the existence of a number of supervisory bodies set up many years ago has become completely pointless as a consequence of the changes which have occurred in the management of the national economy, the broadening of the rights of enterprises and their enhanced responsibility to the state.

The time has evidently come to examine comprehensively the current system of departmental and interdepartmental supervision, simplify the structure and enhance its efficiency and entrust the people's control authorities with the coordination of all supervisory activity locally.

The active position of the people's control inspectors will be an important mobilizing factor of the rebuilding and Leningraders' successful accomplishment of the central tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan (applause).

Comrade Fedosov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy V.I. Fedosov of the Elbrusskiy Electoral Okrug, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR]

[Text] Dear Comrades! The significance of the questions raised by the deputies and the candid, high-minded discussion confirm once again fidelity to the party's policy of a broadening of openness and the democratization of our entire society. It has been said correctly that the pivot of the problem is an increase in the efficiency of control and a kind of intensification thereof. It is not a question of a formal increase in the number of inspections--there are enough of them--but of each of them being brought to specific, logical completion in order that at the center of attention be man and his requirements and interests.

Literally a few days ago the Komsomol Central Committee was forced to halt the dispatch of young people to the construction of the Sayansk Aluminum Plant. The consumerist attitude of the management of the "Sayanalumintyazhstroy" Trust toward the shock Komsomol detachments arriving at the construction project had created an absolutely intolerable situation. The city is in dire need of restaurants, kindergarten, schools and hostels. The city has neither a club nor culture center. It lacks a stadium and shopping center. But however difficult the social conditions, it is not this primarily which disturbs the young volunteers. The endless idling and rushed work and the lack of materials and, on the other hand, the inexplicable complacency of the organizers of the construction--it simply unsettled their routine. The result was a sorry one: of the 630 persons which had arrived as part of the shock detachment, two-thirds have left without having worked 6 months even.

What is disturbing is that this case has a history. Back in 1982, when the construction project was declared an all-union shock construction site, people's control inspectors and Komsomol "pathfinders" conducted the first inspection. Acknowledging its disquieting findings to be correct, the construction leaders undertook to rectify the situation. Such promises have been heard many times since--as many times as new inspections have been carried out, by the USSR and RSFSR people's control committees included.

It is very important that the youth see the actual result of their efforts and the socially useful significance of their labor. I shall cite an example from the practice of the "Komsomol Pathfinder". Just this summer the participants in sudden mass inspections ascertained and put a stop to approximately 17,000 various violations and abuses in the use of petroleum products and confiscated from the drivers of individual means of transport here official coupons for almost 1 million liters of fuel. Countrywide an additional 46,000 tons of fuel and lubricants were put into circulation. Such work is performed annually, and the result is to hand, as they say, but the same problems remain.

Unfortunately, even urgent everyday problems in other sectors are not resolved for years on end. A session of the International Youth Year in the USSR Commission discussed problems of the youth hostels, where, according to our data, one out of every five Komsomol members were living. A year has elapsed. And what has changed at USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy enterprises, say? The construction of two hostels for the Altay Mining-Concentrating Works has not even begun. Even in the hostel of the Bratsk Aluminum Plant, which is considered the best in the oblast, kitchens have not been installed, there are no premises for recreation and study, and there is only one shower stall for 200 persons. There are many such facts at enterprises of other departments also.

Comrades, in raising these questions we are not attempting to shift the entire responsibility onto others. It is the Komsomol which is responsible for their solution primarily. And in order to solve them we need to be scrupulous and persevering and to learn to carry matters through without avoiding acute issues and conflict situations (applause).

Comrade Ayba

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy Kh.K. Ayba of the Gudautskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Abkhaz ASSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The reorganization of management of the agro-industrial complex demands also a reorganization of the style and methods of work of the people's control inspectors working in this sphere. Now, when agro-industry is managed as a single whole, it is essential that control therein be exercised comprehensively and geared to the ascertainment and removal of shortcomings along the entire production cycle from the production of agricultural products through their processing and sale.

The relevance of this approach is determined, we believe, by the unswerving growth from year to year of the volume of agricultural production. Specifically, realizing the party's instructions, Abkhazia's rural workers surpassed per the 10-month results in respect of all the main items the indicators of the corresponding period of last year. A definite share of what has been achieved also belongs to the working people of our farm--the Kolkhoz imeni XXIV syezda KPSS of the village of Lykhny of Gudautskiy Rayon--to whose successes a large contribution is being made by the conscientious work of 127 people's control inspectors, who have become a big force called on to strictly preserve and multiply public property.

At the same time we also have, of course, unsolved questions. These are the low yield of corn and the high prime costs of animal husbandry products. A particular concern of the leaders and party organizations of the kolkhoz is a further increase in the production and a rise in the quality of our main

product—high-grade tea leaf. We connect the accomplishment of the said and a number of other tasks both with an improvement in the implementation of agro-technical measures and the increased intensiveness of the use of land and with the increased demands made and responsibility of farm leaders, specialists and kolkhoz members. And a considerable role in all this must be performed by the people's control inspectors.

At the same time, availing myself of the opportunity accorded me, I would like to touch on certain problem issues raised repeatedly by us and the people's control authorities whose solution requires the intervention of the directive authorities.

As is known, possessing unique climatic resources, the Abkhaz ASSR is a most important resort-convalescent region of the country. Yet realization of the plans for an intensification of agriculture and a sharp increase in construction, outlined, we believe, without sufficient regard for the importance of preservation of the environment, requires the elaboration of additional nature-conservation measures.

A second question. The lack of special machinery for hill farming and spares for the operating equipment is sharply impeding the mechanization of agricultural operations and an increase in labor productivity on the small land tracts with a sharply interrupted relief characteristic of the republic and reducing the quality of work. However, the countryside's order for the manufacture of the said equipment and an increase in the production of spares has not been fulfilled for many years now.

And, finally, currently the production of valuable subtropical crops is far ahead of the possibilities of available storehouse and refrigerator premises. For this reason it is necessary in the present 5-year plan even to reduce losses to accelerate the rate of construction of storehouses and refrigerators with the allocation of the necessary quantity of special equipment and additional capital investments (applause).

Comrade Sadretdinova

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy G.S. Sadretdinova of the Alekseyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! I am chairman of the Tatar ASSR Kulbayevo-Marasin-skiy Rural Soviet Ispolkom. The reorganization of the activity of agrarian industry and the work of the local people's control authorities in the countryside are unfolding before my very eyes, and the thoughts of the people's control inspectors and their affairs and concerns are close and comprehensible to me.

A people's control group operates under the auspices of our rural soviet. In all matters the group is a dependable assistant of the soviet in the expansion and strengthening of its ties to the working people and the accomplishment of economic tasks. There is perhaps no sector where the scouts and deputies are not struggling for economies and thrift. In the fields and livestock sections, in the fodder procurement and laying in of seeds and in the shipment of products—they are operating actively everywhere. In close interaction with the people's control inspectors of the "Alga" Kolkhoz, which is located on the territory of the rural soviet, the group keeps an eye on the main questions of economic and social development and effectively influences their solution.

We attach importance to the publicity of control. The results of inspections are illustrated in radio broadcasts and special pamphlets. Mutual work information and the formulation of urgent problems requiring joint study have become a part of our practice.

Recently there has been a marked strengthening of the people's control group's ties to the standing commissions of the rural soviet. During its convocation 11 joint inspections were carried out. They have become more substantial, and their range has been extended.

We believe that the concerted work of the standing commissions of the soviet, the people's control groups, other social organizations and the aktiv makes it possible to appreciably expand the social basis of control.

At the same time, as my meeting with the electorate, people's control inspectors and leaders and specialists of farms in our republic and in the Bashkir ASSR, which I visited recently as a member of the Council of the Union's Legislative Proposals Commission, show, there are still serious shortcomings and oversights in the activity of the people's control groups and authorities.

The passive nature of certain people's control groups catches the attention primarily. Not all of them have been touched by reorganization. Many of the inspections in subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex are of a superficial nature. Not enough comprehensive inspections are carried out. The inspectors do not always probe the heart of the matter and study the factors giving rise to shortcomings, as a result of which their efficacy is low. Not all groups are making full use of the rights accorded them by law.

There is still much report-writing, unnecessary correspondence and accountability in the work of the people's control inspectors. It is sufficient to say that nine categories of files, six of which of permanent storage, are officially stipulated for the people's control group. The inspector's activity is frequently evaluated merely quantitatively—per the number of inspections which have been carried out and questions studied at meetings, and not per their end results.

It also has to be said that creative, enterprising work locally is being impeded by the domination of a variety of departmental commissions and inspections, whose actions are frequently ineffective and duplicate one another. There is an urgent need for the streamlining of departmental and interdepartmental control and for it to be brought within reasonable limits by way of coordination of the work of all the supervisory authorities on the territory of the corresponding soviet (applause).

Comrade Lozhchenko

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy N.R. Lozhchenko of the Traktorozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Chelyabinsk Oblast]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The report of the USSR People's Control Committee at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin is further testimony to what tremendous significance is attached in our state to the people's control authorities—an important link in the system of Soviet socialist democracy. This is confirmed by the diverse activity of the union People's Control Committee and also the work of the large army of people's control inspectors locally, in Chelyabinsk included, specifically in the "Chelyabinsk traktorny zavod imeni V.I. Lenina" Production Association.

The activity of the 5,000-strong detachment of our scouts is connected with problems of the economy and concerns for its increased efficiency. Within their field of vision are questions of fulfillment of the state plan, introduction of new equipment, product quality and the use of all types of resources. The people's control inspectors have begun to evaluate more scrupulously instances of individual subdivisions' nonfulfillment of the official quotas and to oppose more resolutely lax management, indiscipline and bureaucratism. Proceedings have been instituted against more than 250 officials recently for various violations.

We consider a priority concern preparations for putting the T-160 tractor in production. The workforce has set itself the task of starting by the 70th anniversary of the Great October manufacture of the modernized tractor, whose motor capacity will be increased from 7,000 to 10,000 engine hours. The people's control inspectors have placed preparation of the production of the new vehicle under their supervision.

Comrade deputies, the discussion of the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee at this session will undoubtedly serve to further enhance the role of people's control in the struggle for a strengthening of state discipline.

I would like to express certain thoughts in this connection. The program for an intensification of production in our association is based on a retooling of production with the use of modern achievements of science and technology. It is a question of the creation and extensive application of new production engineering processes corresponding to the world level and providing for

significant economies in material and labor expenditure. It has been decided that in the 5-year plan we need to acquire, assemble and assimilate approximately 4,900 units of new equipment.

Reaching this decision was not easy. The measures which we have outlined pertaining to retooling were coordinated and worked up with 32 sectors and departments over 9 months and passed through 28 USSR Gosplan departments. However, some ministries and departments are already deferring the accomplishment of these absolutely urgent tasks and thus revising what was prepared and decided with their participation. As a result for 1987 the association has been allocated only 53 percent of domestic production engineering equipment. There is a similar state of affairs concerning the allocation of funds and the conclusion of contracts for imported equipment. I would like the USSR People's Control Committee to attentively study this question and render us the appropriate assistance.

And, in addition, the country has many different departmental control bodies. It happens that in respect of one and the same issue an enterprise's work is monitored independently of one another by different supervisory departments. Many people are diverted for this and much time is spent on the compilation of certificates and documents, and they are, to be blunt, of little use. Having studied the state of affairs in our association, USSR People's Control Committee officers determined that various commissions of departmental and interdepartmental control and party, soviet and trade union authorities had surveyed the association's work in 1985 some 96 times, and in the first half of the current year, 53 times. Approximately 3,000 man-days, not counting the diversion of highly skilled workmen of the association, were spent on the checks. Is the expenditure on such inspections commensurate with their results?

It is essential, in my view, to enhance the role of the people's control committees in coordinating the action of all the monitoring authorities and concentrate these functions on a certain territory in the hands of the appropriate committees. It is also essential to strengthen the people's control authorities thanks to a reduction in the staffs of the departmental supervisory organizations.

In a word, the rebuilding which is under way in all spheres of economic and social life should also concern the supervisory authorities, which are an inalienable part of the system of control of our society (applause).

Comrade Tomilov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 3

[Speech of Deputy G.A. Tomilov of the Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Mari ASSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The question that has been submitted for discussion concerning the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee is of great significance not only for the people's control authorities but also

for our society. It is in keeping with the tenets of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning a broadening of the democratic principles of management and a stimulation of the activity of all social formations of the working people.

Our plant has 642 people's control inspectors. They work in close interaction with deputy groups, the trade union, Komsomol pathfinders and the commissions for monitoring management activity.

The scrupulousness and perseverance of the people's control inspectors and stringent attitude toward persons guilty of lax management are helping forestall exaggerated reports and the squandering of material and monetary resources. It may be said, therefore, that the people's control inspectors also have contributed to the improvement in the plant's technical-economic indicators. Production grew in 9 months compared with the corresponding period of last year 19.4 percent, and the entire increase was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. The number of complaints declined sixfold, unproductive losses, by a factor of 8.5.

But we still have many shortcomings and unsolved problems, in the work of the people's control inspectors included. They are being slow to reorganize work in the light of the party's requirements and making insufficient use of the rights accorded them by the law. It is not always that our scouts bring what has been started to completion. We are sometimes obsessed with the number of inspections, but there is a lack of perseverance and scrupulousness for removing the shortcomings which are ascertained. And some scouts, let's face it, are simply reluctant to spoil relations with the management. Some subdivision managers still do not see the people's control inspectors as their assistants and although going along with their comments and proposals in words, they are in no hurry to fulfill them in practice.

Great importance for the increased efficacy of the scouts' work is attached to publicity. For this purpose extensive use is made at the plant of the in-house newspaper, special stands and photo exhibitions are arranged following routine inspections and satirical leaflets are produced. The publicly named culprit of remiss management or an embezzler or public property appears before the court of the community.

Comrades, we also have questions which the people's control inspectors cannot solve without the support of the higher authorities. I work in a tool shop, in which lathes are replaced annually. But the equipment received from some enterprises is substandard. Two year ago our shop received two electrical discharge machines from the Kirovakan plant. They still do not work. The Kirovakan people have visited us three times, but have been unable to set them going. They now stand here for all to see as "dead capital". It is simply painful to look at such, with apologies, "products". Why does the workforce of the Kirovakan plant not hold the honor of its trademark dear?

Permit me from the platform of the session to raise the following question. Large areas of fertile land are being inundated in our republic also in connection with the construction of the Cheboksary GES. Work on compensating

for these losses, and they are put at a sum total of over R40 million, is being performed by organizations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification extremely slowly. The question has been discussed many times at various levels, but there has been no change. And today it is still not too late for Comrade Minister A.I. Mayorets to approach a solution of this problem not in departmental but state-minded fashion. Specifically, to examine the proposal concerning the protection of this land by a dam, which would ultimately be less costly and would help preserve the land. The intervention of the USSR People's Control Committee here would be useful also.

Comrade deputies, the discussion at the session of the country's highest organ of power of the question of the activity of the People's Control Committee convinces us once again that the party and the state regard people's control as a great force. This makes it incumbent on all people's control authorities and all people's control inspectors to improve their work consistently and exert a more effective influence on a strengthening of discipline and order (applause).

Comrade Vagris

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy Ya.Ya. Vagris of the Proletarskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The draft USSR law presented for our examination concerning individual labor activity is aimed at fuller satisfaction of the population's need for goods and services by way of the enlistment in economic circulation of resources of which large-scale production practically cannot make use or are not used fully.

The new law affords retirees, housewives and students and also workers, employees and kolkhoz members in time not taken up by their main work and study an opportunity to engage in individual labor activity and obtain additional income, and the population, to obtain additional consumer goods and services. This is beneficial both to society as a whole and its individual member.

The new bill precisely regulates the sphere of individual labor activity and authorizes forms thereof not provided for in current legislation. For example, article 15 expands considerably the types of services rendered the population in the sphere of consumer service. Consequently, there is an increase in the volume thereof also.

Currently the proportion of goods and services realized thanks to individual labor activity in the Latvian SSR is not great and constitutes approximately only 3 percent of the total payable services rendered the population. This does not, of course, correspond either to potential or actual requirements.

It is well known that our republic has engaged in folk art since time immemorial. Such forms as knitting, metal working and tanning, weaving and others are developed particularly extensively. Currently approximately 10,000 persons spend their free time in these occupations. They include people of various age groups and specialties--workers, kolkhoz members, teachers, culture, trade and medical workers and others.

The youth has joined in this work in recent years--students and trainees of general and vocational-technical schools. The title of people's craftsman of applied art has been conferred on more than 3,000 persons for the high ideological-artistic level of execution of the works.

The new bill observes (article 20) that the state encourages the development of folk art, that is, the creation of traditional folk products and also decorative-applied art for sale. This provision of the law will play a big part in the further development of handicrafts.

When the law takes effect, we may expect a substantial increase in the number of persons wishing to engage in individual labor activity, now on a legal basis. After all, it is no secret that the insufficient development of individual labor activity is explained both by an underestimation thereof and the exaggeration of the possible negative consequences.

The value of the law is that it will permit a precise line to be drawn between authorized types of individual labor activity and unearned income, that is, will contribute to the consistent realization of the principle of social justice.

The main role in realization of the provisions of the new law belongs to the local soviet ispolkoms. They must, besides precise control, assist in the acquisition of the raw material, intermediate products, tools and other appurtenances necessary for engaging in individual labor activity and in the sale of the product and even lease premises in the established procedure.

Recently, as we all know, there has been an increase in the soviets' responsibility for satisfaction of the population's social needs. This requires a reorganization of the activity of the ispolkoms and their machinery officials.

The USSR Gosplan should associate itself actively with questions of a search for additional material resources together with the local soviets, as stipulated by article 5 of the bill. Nor will we cope without the USSR Gosplan's assistance. In a word, a great deal of work has to be performed and at all levels.

Comrade deputies, the new law, the draft of which we are discussing today, creates a strong legal basis for individual labor activity in the interests of the whole of society. In the process of preparation the bill was sent to the presidium of all the union republics. We examined it in detail and

expressed our observations, which were taken into consideration at the time of the final rewording.

I propose that the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity be enacted. I also approve the draft USSR Supreme Soviet decree on introduction of the said law as of 1 May 1987 (applause).

Comrade Khristoradnov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy Yu.N. Khristoradnov of the Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The draft USSR law on individual labor activity drawn up in accordance with the tenets of the 27th CPSU Congress and submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session and approved by the chambers' legislative proposals commissions is an important state enactment making it possible to regulate this form of the labor process, broaden the possibilities of the enlistment of the population in the production of consumer goods and the rendering of services and perform work on putting a stop to unearned income more precisely.

Under the conditions of our oblast the individual forms of labor of skilled craftsmen which had taken shape in the past--metal workers, tanners, fretwork and murals--have been renewed and developed in the 5-year plans. At the same time they have not lost their significance even under today's conditions and are successfully combined with mechanized production, particularly in instances where it is possible to pool such forms of labor as home craftsmanship and the manufacture of unique products and goods.

Use of the professional skills of the craftsmen and work in the home is extensively developed, for example, in the production of tufted products, furniture with wood painting, the crocheting of lace cloth, production of children's toys and the rendering of certain types of consumer services. Organization of the production and cultivation by the population of fruit and vegetable and other types of agricultural product on a contract basis is becoming a part of practice.

At the same time this potential, as an analysis shows, is being used far from fully as yet. More often than not because the significance of these forms of employment of the population is underestimated by the economic, financial and planning authorities and local soviet ispolkoms, and the artisans and craftsmen are rendered insufficient assistance in the organization of the sale of products and the acquisition of raw materials and intermediate products.

The draft new law, it would seem to us, makes it possible to ensure the practical solution of many unsolved problems. It affords opportunities for

individual labor activity in the consumer service system and the socio-cultural and other spheres, stimulating within the framework of socialist production relations the development of private initiative for the good of society.

However, in preparing the regulatory instruments of the application of the new law it would seem advisable to once again ponder certain details of the realization of its provisions in order to organically inscribe the forms of people's individual labor activity in the current system of the national economy. It is important also to adopt measures to enhance the social significance of these forms of labor, prevent their being counterposed to its collective forms and overcome the erroneous opinion which has taken shape among part of the population concerning individual labor activity.

Comrade deputies, the present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is adopting decisions of increased national economic significance both in the sphere of the domestic and foreign activity of our state. The plan and budget for 1987 specify the tasks of an extension of the rebuilding in all walks of life and a strengthening of the process of intensification of the economy and emphasize the particular importance of realization of a set of social measures.

For the working people of Gorkiy Oblast the upcoming period will be an important new stage in the process of consolidation and development of the changes which have begun in sectors of the economy, an acceleration of S&T progress in machine building, chemical industry, metallurgy and instrument making and an improvement in the use of research potential.

At the same time, however, critically evaluating the progress of the rebuilding of work in the oblast, we are not satisfied with what has been achieved and regard the first results as the start of even more strenuous work.

We have not succeeded completely in overcoming the shortcomings in the fulfillment of contract commitments pertaining to product supplies and an increase in their quality and saturation of the market with goods which the population needs, and the timeframe for the construction of social and industrial facilities still exceeds the norm.

All this demands the speedier and more in-depth reorganization of the activity of all components of leadership of the national economic complex, primarily an abrupt turnabout of the party, soviet and economic authorities in the direction of a strengthening of discipline and order, increased exactingness toward personnel for the use of production potential and increased attention to social problems. This policy charted by the party Central Committee is being implemented persistently by the oblast party organization and is being fully supported by the working people of the city and oblast.

With a profound understanding of the scale and responsibility of the impending tasks, the communists and working people of the oblast see it as their duty to multiply their contribution in the course of socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 70th anniversary of the Great October to

the development of the country's economy, secure a growth of social production and perfect the social sphere (applause).

Comrade Trunov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy M.P. Trunov of the Arskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The draft law under discussion is aimed at the further regulation of individual labor activity, which will be exercised to a considerable extent within the framework of socialist cooperation.

The State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1987 embodies the tenets of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning an acceleration of the rate of development of the production of consumer goods and services and the implementation of a strong social policy. It is therefore natural that the law being enacted is designed to contribute to the accomplishment of the charted tasks.

I would like to mention that the document in question is most directly connected with the consumer cooperatives and their daily practice. Much has been done recently on the basis of realization of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures to Further Develop the Consumer Cooperatives" to satisfy the population's growing need for food-stuffs and other goods and services. The structure of commodity turnover has improved. Fairs and cooperative trade in the cities have gained recognition. This year consumer cooperative enterprises will have produced R8 billion of consumer goods, which will make it possible to provide the commodity turnover plan more fully with resources and better satisfy people's requirements.

We are aware that the level of service of the population, rural particularly, remains low in many places. Thus commodity turnover and the volume of services per rural locality resident are less than in the cities by a factor of almost two. The cooperative officials, unfortunately, have proven unprepared for the more extensive trade in timber and construction materials and for according the builders of private houses the necessary services. And, of course, we are far from thinking that we have already reorganized and that the possibilities contained in the very nature of the consumer cooperatives are being realized in full.

The state has granted the cooperative organizations big rights and is constantly rendering them the necessary assistance. In the current 5-year plan we have to assimilate almost R8 billion. Over 120,000 cooperative enterprises will be built, modernized and reequipped. It is intended creating the conditions for ensuring that the inhabitants of rural areas may acquire locally all the necessary goods for the construction and repair of housing, farm buildings and sheds. Incidentally, we need the more active assistance of the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab in the supply of materials handling facilities, transport and construction equipment.

It is also very important that the Law on Individual Labor Activity appreciably expands the sphere of contract relations in our economy and consolidates them.

I wish to say, comrades, that the Tsentrosoyuz has certain experience in the development of contract relations with the citizens. This year alone our organizations made the rounds of 20 million homesteads and concluded over 11 million contracts. We intend to continue to persistently seek an enhancement of the role of contracts and an increase in purchases of product surpluses in order to develop cooperative trade on a really large and extensive scale in the cities and increase our influence on a lowering of market prices.

It is on the basis of contracts with individual producers that it is possible to impart great dimensions to the development of artisan-handicrafts production and the manufacture of a variety of industrial and other commodities, which large-scale production cannot today encompass fully. The contracts should determine the selection and quality of the goods and services, the procedure of the provision of the citizens enlisted in this system with raw material, intermediate goods and tools and the price-forming and marketing conditions.

And one further point. In accordance with the basic principles of the development of cooperative forms of production approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development the Tsentrosoyuz has embarked on the creation in its system of cooperatives of a new type--production. They are designed to perform the functions which previously were performed to a considerably extent by the industrial cooperatives. This will make it possible to take account of demand more rapidly, satisfy it more promptly and make better use of labor resources. It is essential that the citizens engaged in labor activity individually clearly see the advantages of the cooperatives and aspire to unification in them (applause).

Comrade Lomonosov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy V.G. Lomonosov of the Staroshaygovskiy Electoral Okrug, Mordovian ASSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The Law on Individual Labor Activity is an official enactment unanimously approved by all Soviet people. What is the basis of this assurance? Primarily the highly humane goals of the new law. After all, it is being enacted to promote fuller satisfaction of the population's constantly growing need for goods in everyday demand and various consumer services.

The humanism of the law is, further, the fact that it contributes to the enlistment in socially useful activity of the categories of citizens who for this reason or the other are as yet not employed in the national economy but

have powers and would like to make their labor contribution to our common cause. This applies to retirees, persons with a reduced fitness for work, housewives and students.

The law encourages citizens engaged in individual labor activity to enter into contract relations with state and public enterprises, organizations and establishments.

This is legitimate and just because, after all, it is far from a matter of indifference to us at what price the additional goods and services reach society. It is important to do everything necessary to ensure that the expansion of individual labor activity not lead to a growth of the private-ownership sentiments of certain people and manifestations of self-seeking and attempts to circumvent this law and violate the principle of social justice and its letter and spirit.

It is contemplated that the law will take effect as of 1 May 1987. In the relatively short period of time remaining we have to elaborate and adopt the necessary legal instruments specifying the procedure of the application of the provisions contained in the law, including questions of labor safety, the legal regulation of the leasing of property and premises and the marketing of products and others. The AUCCTU will participate most actively in this work.

Comrade deputies, the law, however just, will not in itself achieve the goals in whose name it is being enacted by the state. It must be underpinned by the serious organizing work of the local soviets, unions and labor collectives in the creation of the necessary conditions and opportunities for people wishing to engage in this form of individual labor activity or the other which they have selected from the great diversity of types of work envisaged by the law.

It is known, for example, that, as of the 12th Five-Year Plan, it is contemplated annually allocating the working people more than 1 million garden plots. The corresponding market allocations for construction materials are planned for the trading organizations. However, it is no secret that if the truck gardener manages to find the necessary materials in the store and transports them with great difficulty, there is still nowhere for it to turn for assistance in building the garden shed.

Taking the new law as a basis and having concluded a contract via the truck gardening society board, those who wish to engage in individual labor activity could apply their forces here.

Raw materials and intermediate products are a very important question. Our society has tightened measures against all encroachments on socialist property, and an uncompromising struggle is being conducted against so-called "takers," and no one is permitted theft from the state of boards, nails and other goods.

But from where is a person to get all this for his supplementary work? Constructive solutions are needed here. How is Mogilev Oblast, for example, operating? Three specialized stores and six sections have been opened here where production waste of furniture, textile, garment and other industrial sector enterprises may be bought. All this is supplied to trade on contract. In 9 months of the current year turnover amounted to R900,000. Such stores have been organized in Minsk and a number of other of the country's cities.

Or, another example. Over 100 items are offered by the DIY store which has opened in the capital of Kirghizia, including usable waste of almost 20 Frunze construction industry and machine-building and wood-processing industry enterprises. All this has been dumped, but proved perfectly suitable in the private economy.

But these are as yet instances which need to be multiplied many times over.

The Soviet trade unions fully support the draft of the new state enactment. Realization of the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity will help accelerate fulfillment of the Communist Party's program proposition concerning a rise in the people's well-being (applause).

Comrade Magomedov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech of Deputy M.M. Magomedov of the Kalininskiy Electoral Okrug, Dagestan ASSR]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The state plan of the country's economic and social development and the state budget for 1987 confirmed today by the USSR Supreme Soviet will be a major landmark in realization of the program of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

A most important component of the party's social program at the current stage is a further improvement in the provision of the population with consumer goods and services. This problem will undoubtedly be tackled primarily thanks to the development of the state and public enterprises and organizations. But at the same time the task of enlisting other resources of society in economic circulation should be set also. I refer to the citizens' individual labor activity.

It is common knowledge that individual labor activity serves as an additional source of satisfaction of the population's need for goods and services and must be combined fully with the principles of socialist management and is based solely on the personal labor of the citizens and members of their families. The draft Law on Individual Labor Activity being discussed at the present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet affords new opportunities for an increase in the volume of services, particularly in rural localities, and for an expansion of the production of consumer goods. Additional labor resources will be enlisted in production.

Prepared in complete accordance with constitutional provisions and the tenets of the 27th CPSU Congress, the draft law creates the essential legal safeguards for the citizens engaged in the said activity and at the same time provides a basis for the organization of dependable state control of its realization and determines the powers of the local soviets in this area.

The rules regulating artisan-handicrafts work are particularly important for the Dagestan ASSR. It has evolved historically such that the manufacture of jewelry, carpeting, hosiery and pottery, footwear and clothing has been carried out within the framework of individual labor activity. Despite the preferential development of social production in individual inhabited localities and homesteads of the republic, these traditions have been preserved. Currently approximately 1,500 persons are engaged in handicrafts. In many cases these people possess high professional expertise and pass on their skills from generation to generation, which makes it possible to preserve the unique folk art.

Currently our republic has quite a developed local industry, whose activity is geared to the revival and development of folk handicrafts. In the years of the Soviet 5-year plans the skill of the Dagestan craftsmen has won wide renown. However, a certain stagnation has been observed recently, the products of the folk craftsmen have been losing their former celebrity and their artistic standard has been declining. A reason for this state of affairs is the imperfect system of planning remuneration and price-forming. Folk art has been put on a production line footing, and in the evaluation the "gross" factor is predominant.

Account is not always taken of the specifics of the sector. We have in Dagestan, for example, a universally renowned jeweler-goldsmith's village--Kubachi. We note with disquiet that many types of jewelry art (such as filigree work in steel, colored enamel and so forth) are disappearing inasmuch as it is difficult for them to "insert" themselves in the current system of planning and remuneration which exists at local industry enterprises. It would seem to us that it would be correct for the USSR Gosplan and USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to examine the question of the procedure of planning and remuneration of crafts workers. Also important is the question of the procedure of providing the master craftsmen engaged in individual labor activity with raw material and intermediate products. And it is very right that this question is settled in article 5 of the draft law.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the deputies of the Dagestan ASSR I support the proposal concerning enactment of the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity. There is no doubt that the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be approved by the whole Soviet people (applause).

8850

CSO: 1800/164

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR BURO HITS MOGILEV OBKOM FOR CONSUMER GOODS FAILURES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro, at its regular session which took place on November 26, approved a plan for carrying out the CPSU Central Committee's resolution for perfecting the party-political education of its leadership cadres in light of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The rectorate and party committee of the Minsk VPSH [Higher Party School] were instructed to implement a restructuring of the educational process in the school in accordance with the new curriculum and programs, to raise the ideological, theoretical, methodological and organizational level of the classes, and the effectiveness of the scientific-research work, and to strengthen the connection between teaching and practice.

The organizational work of the Belorussian CP Mogilev Obkom in carrying out the complex program for developing the production of consumer goods and services from 1986 to the year 2000 was examined.

It was noted that the party's obkom is slow in restructuring the work of the departments, party and soviet organs, and the oblast's labor collectives in securing an accelerated, complex development of the production of consumer goods and paid services, and in satisfying the population's demand for them. Every tenth enterprise is not fulfilling the plans for the output of consumer goods, and in the oblast the output of products not demanded by consumers continues.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro pointed out to the Belorussian CP Mogilev Obkom and the oblast ispolkom the serious deficiencies in the development of the production of consumer goods and services, and the low level of exactingness of the leaders of the soviet and economic organs, enterprises and organizations, which allow disruptions of the prescribed tasks.

The secretary of the Belorussian CP Mogilev Obkom, V. E. Konovalov, was reprimanded for the weak party control over the production of consumer goods and the improvement of their quality, and for the failure

to take effective measures for a timely restructuring of the work of the associations and enterprises for the output of new high-quality goods.

The deputy chairman and chairman of the oblast ispolkom's planning commission, S. A. Rykhov, was relieved of his post because of his irresponsible attitude towards planning the output of consumer goods and the development of paid services, and his failure to make use of their production possibilities and reserves, and their improvement in quality.

The weak work of the oblast ispolkom's first deputy chairman, A. N. Kulichkov, in this sector of the national economy was noted.

It was proposed that the Belorussian CP obkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and the primary party organizations strengthen their control over the industrial enterprises' execution of the plans and tasks for the additional output of consumer goods in strict accordance with the concluded agreements, and that they raise the personal responsibility of the leaders and specialists for expanding the assortment and improving the quality of goods, and for securing their competitive power, and for the development of paid services for the population.

By way of controlling the execution of the decrees adopted earlier, the Central Committee Buro listened to the report of the Belorussian CP Grodenskiy Obkom on the work being done to preserve law and order and combat crime.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro instructed the party committees and organizations of the oblast to take measures to strengthen the struggle for a model social order, for the eradication of factors of bad management and wastefulness, and for the education of each laborer in the spirit of rigorous observance of socialist justice, law and order, and the norms of social morals.

Measures were also approved for strengthening labor safety regulations and practices in the republic's national economy.

Several other questions of organizational-party work, economic and social-cultural development were discussed at the meeting.

13174/9190
CSO: 1800/174

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR CC BURO REVIEWS WORK OF REPUBLIC PARTY ORGANS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At a regularly scheduled session the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the results of reports and elections in primary republic party organizations. As noted at the session, the militancy of party organizations had grown and the leading role of communists as well as their decisiveness in fighting for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress tasks has increased. Most party meetings have taken place with the very active participation of communists. Questions about intensifying production further, accelerating scientific technical progress, implementing the Food Program, putting into effect the social policy of the party and improving party organizational and ideological activities have been at the center of their attention. The study of questions about activating the human factor, strengthening discipline and order and taking measures in the fight against drunkenness, unearned income and other negative phenomena occupied an important place at the meetings.

However, at meetings of several party organizations the problems of party-organizational and ideological activities did not receive prime consideration. At party meetings in a number of production collectives the most urgent questions about economic activity did not receive the attention that they deserve; a strict approach to evaluating the results of work operations was replaced by references to objective causes.

Party committees received some criticism which concerned improving operations with small-membership party organizations, training the elected party aktiv and sharing the experience of the best of them. The work style of several ministries and departments was criticized.

The Buro directed the Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms to review the reports and elections, to take measures to further improve organizational and political work of party organizations, to restructure the form and methods of their activity and to ensure strict control over steps to be taken as a result of comments and proposals expressed at meetings. In addition, they must inform the party aktiv and all communists about this, conduct purposeful work with the elected party aktiv and improve the

organization of the aktiv's training intended to provide mastery of the methods of party management of the economy and of party-organizational and ideological activities in work collectives. The Buro reviewed the question of the broad implementation of collective contracts in the construction industry. Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], Litagropromstroy [Lithuanian SSR Ministry for Construction in the Agricultural Industry] and the trust for construction in the electric power industry together with the appropriate republic trade union committees have been directed during 1987-1988 to effect a general conversion to collective contracts and to cost accounting in construction-assembly administrations, rayon construction organizations, house-building combines, trusts and other organizations.

Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms are expected to develop organizational and mass political work in the wide-scale implementation of collective contracts in construction. The Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council, Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction] and Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor] are expected to take the steps necessary for the implementation of this method, to render systematic and practical help to organizations and to strengthen control over the broad development of this contract system.

Editorial staffs of republic and local newspapers, and television and radio stations must systematically and thoroughly report on the experience of construction organizations and enterprises which are operating on collective contracts.

At the session the Buro examined the work of republic soviets and party and economic organs pertaining to increasing kolkhoz and sovkhoz sales of fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, to consumer cooperatives and at kolkhoz markets.

The Buro insisted that Gosagroprom [State Committee for the Agricultural Industry], Litpotrebsoyuz [Lithuanian Consumer Union], The Ministry for Municipal Services, the Alitusskiy and Kapsukskiy gorkoms, Lithuanian CP raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and agricultural production associations take measures to ensure uninterrupted marketing of fruit and vegetables, including potatoes. In order to improve the retail supply of high quality produce, to reduce losses and to raise profitability they must expand in all ways possible the sale of produce at kolkhoz markets and at agreed prices to consumer cooperatives. They must stimulate kolkhoz markets to better attract kolkhoz and sovkhoz agricultural produce for sale and to develop more widely in cities and rayon centers market, pre-holiday and other forms of trade.

Gosagroprom, Litpotrebsoyuz, local soviets and local party and economic organs must concentrate their efforts on developing and strengthening the material-technical base for storing and marketing potatoes, fruit and vegetables in the state and cooperative trade systems and on raising worker incentives in fruit and vegetable production complexes to improve produce storage life and to reduce storage loss.

Gosplan, Gosagroprom and Litpotrebsoyuz are directed in fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee resolutions to revise construction plans for fruit and vegetable storage facilities and to ensure that these facilities, fully answering republic needs, be put into operation in the next two years.

The question of the article "Who Dared?" published in the CPSU Central Committee newspaper SELSKAYA SHIZN was discussed at the session. A resolution pertaining to the question will be published in the republic press.

The Buro approved a set of measures to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for the Further Development of the Fine Arts and for the Enhancement of their Role in the Communist Training of the Workers." In this regard a corresponding decree of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the LSSR Council of Ministers was approved.

Other questions which concern the social and cultural life of the republic were also discussed at the meeting.

8750/9190

CSO: 1800/159

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SVERDLOVSK OBKOM CHIEF DISCUSSES SURVEY ON RESTRUCTURING

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 22, Nov 86 (signed to press 11 Nov 86)
pp 30-36

[Article by Yu. Petrov, CPSU Sverdlovsk Obkom First Secretary, under rubric "Restructuring Party Work and Renewing Its Forms and Methods": "Support by the Working Class Is an Important Requirement for Restructuring"]

[Text] When a session of the buro of the party's oblast committee was discussing the plan for organizational measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and to implement the restructuring requirements, buro members, having exchanged their opinions, concluded that, in addition to other measures aimed at increasing the participation of the human factor, it is also necessary to conduct a meeting with workers in the leading branches of the national economy. Moreover, the situation that had developed in the oblast required such a discussion: the search for specific ways to accelerate socioeconomic development had proven to be difficult. Many economic managers still lacked sufficient boldness in planning the growth rates for volume of production. They took an old-fashioned attitude to questions of remodeling and were in no hurry to introduce new technology or modern management methods. This wait-and-see position weakened people's will, forced them to take no risks, to refuse to assume any increased responsibility, and to conceal reserves. This is even more inadmissible today, when people must make a complete psychological change in their outlook and must attune themselves to approaching their jobs with increased exactingness.

The buro members' opinion about the need to conduct a meeting with the workers proved to be unanimous -- the meeting was necessary, and primarily for the party committee, but it was necessary to prepare seriously for it.

We counted on having the meeting evoke interest also among the workers, since it would provide them an additional opportunity to express themselves directly and frankly with regard to the problems that are being resolved in the oblast.

Maintaining constant and close contact with the working class, knowing the workers' opinions and reactions to various actions taken by the party committees, constitutes the work style for party's oblast organization and its committee. This is achieved by well-known work forms -- trips by apparatus workers to labor collectives, participation in the work of meetings and in unified political days, and by inviting the workers to the party's obkom to

participate in aktiv meetings and conferences. In the makeup of elected party agencies, soviets of people's deputies, and trade-union committees, there is a large detachment of worthy representatives of the working class, well-principled people who enjoy the confidence of the labor collectives.

But one circumstance has troubled us more and more. It has developed that most frequently a generally recognized leader speaks in the name of the workers. That leader may be a well-known metallurgist, lathe operator, or milling machine operator. People have become accustomed to this at the party apparatus and in the soviet agencies, and psychological inertia begins to operate. Staff speakers have appeared. If there is to be a speech at a plenum, the candidate is known and reliable and, so to speak, approved. If there is to a statement made at a session of a soviet of people's deputies, once again the deputy chosen for the occasion is one of the advanced workers. Their role in the acceleration, without a doubt, is great. But the fate of restructuring is determined not only by the best of the best. It depends on everyone. It is important to know the opinion of the worker reserves, the majority of whom, as the expression goes, do not have any high-sounding titles or ranks. Everyone of them has his own place in life, his own position. What has determined that position? How does it correlate with the party's requirements, with the requirements of the time?

Now that a certain period of time has passed, one can say that our scheme has justified itself--both in that we have taken on as standard equipment a new and effective form of communicating with people, and in that we have received a broad field for concrete work.

When planning the meeting, the oblast committee buro posed the following tasks. Learn the frank opinion of the workers, primarily the laborers, about how restructuring was proceeding in the oblast, and how, in fact, acceleration was being guaranteed. What is hindering this, what is standing on our path, what do we have to get rid of? And something else: What, specifically, in the laborers' opinion, should be done in order to guarantee not formal restructuring, but actual restructuring, and, consequently, actual acceleration. What, in this matter, was the personal role played by each of them?

In a word, there were many questions. But among them we isolated two chief questions, which went into the questionnaire that the party's obkom asked the workers in the leading branches of the oblast's national economy to fill out. The first was: "What must be done to assure that everyone's personal reserves (labor discipline; economizing and thrift; efficiency improvement and inventiveness; quality and productivity of labor; etc.) are used with initiatory and in a conscious manner?" The second question was: "Wherein do you see your personal role in implementing the decisions of the party's 27th Congress?"

The questionnaire, which was called "Acceleration," was published in the newspapers and disseminated in the labor collectives in the form of a leaflet. The answers, proposals, and questions were collected at special information stations that were created at enterprises, construction sites, sovkhoses, and kolkhoses. The workers' answers were sent directly to the party's oblast

committee and city and rayon committees, newspaper editorial offices, and the committee on television and radio broadcasting. But we did not limit ourselves to that. Meetings were held between the workers and the secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees, and responsible workers in the CPSU obkom apparatus conducted discussions with the workers and the trade-union and Komsomol aktiv. The comments and recommendations with regard to problems of acceleration could also be reported over special telephone lines set up at the CPSU obkom.

In my opinion, the party committees at that time actually showed themselves to be agencies of political leadership. At first it seemed to some people that they had been given an additional work load. Stating it outright, the assignment was, to a certain degree, unusual, if one judges by the previous work style and approaches, the evaluation of the activity of the party agencies by using old yardsticks. Soon, however, that mood was dispelled. The CPSU obkom and the city and rayon party committee got experience in carrying out a time-responsive study of public opinion and obtained broad information about the rate of restructuring at industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and the sovkhoses and kolkhoses in the oblast. But what has proven to be even more valuable is the experience of communicating confidentially and directly with people.

And so 350 workers -- representatives of various branches of the oblast national economy -- gathered at the obkom for a frank, businesslike discussion. The basis of that discussion was the analysis of the letters and telephone calls that had been made by the center for guiding the study and formation of public opinion, which is attached to the party's obkom. That analysis actually required careful thought.

In most of the incoming letters (37.3 percent) the problems of improving the economy were treated as being among the very important ones. Many authors reported to us how, by deeds, they were supporting the course aimed at acceleration. This is what V. Zhuravlev, equipment operator at the converter shop at the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine, thinks: "In order for the personal reserves of each of us to be used in an initiatory and conscious manner, it is necessary in each collective to set the goals correctly and then get going to achieve them. There is no need for general appeals! Why was our brigade able to produce 4700 tons of steel in excess of plan? Why do we have the smallest amount of defective output in the shop? Because we set that goal and we are working to achieve it. We teach and we learn, we suggest and we require!"

It is pleasant to read letters like this (and there is a rather large number of them).

More than a third of the authors feel that a decisive factor in acceleration is the reinforcement of discipline. They critically evaluate the state of that discipline and ask to have stricter demands made upon absentees, sloppy workers, and loafers. The workers propose increasing the demands made on the administrators at all levels -- from the foreman to the enterprise director -- and increasing the role played by the engineer-technical workers and the specialists. Why have the final results been low? That is the question that

is asked by workers at the Uralkhimplast Association in Nizhniy Tagil, and they answer that question themselves. "I'm ready to fulfill my work efficiently and by the deadline, but I am prevented from doing that by interruptions and periods of idle time" (A. Krivtsov, Sverdlovsk). "The very first thing we need is the conditions to assure that people can demonstrate their best qualities. Putting it more succinctly, we need permanent w-o-r-k, and frequently we are not provided with it. We could do a minimum of one-third more," members of a combined brigade at the Boksitstroy Trust in Severo-Uralsk stated.

A number of letter writers made recommendations about the broader and more stable introduction of the movement initiated by the northern metallurgists under the motto "Let's provide the collective's guarantee for labor and social discipline."

A large group of authors link the tasks of the further development of the economy with the need to improve the quality of output and labor, and with a take-the-initiative attitude toward work. More than half the persons who expressed their opinion with regard to this problem asked for the intensification of the quality control of output. Every fifth person traces the dependence that the increase in the growth rates of labor productivity and the production volumes has on remodeling, technical re-equipping, and the modernization of enterprises. Moreover, two-thirds of our correspondents evaluated critically rates for conducting the remodeling and the reduction and elimination of manual labor. A large group of efficiency-improvement experts remarked that, because of improper actions taken by responsible workers, a large number of valuable and interesting proposals have been shelved and now are obsolete. Comrade Saltanov, of UralNIISKhoz [Ural Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture], writes, "The matter of efficiency improvement and inventiveness has been handed over to the social organizations and VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts], who carry out the acceptance, formalization, and computations of the effectiveness of the efficiency-improvement recommendations. The administrators and chief specialists at the enterprise act only in the role of checkers and critics. This especially pertains to the economic services, which instead of verifying the computations themselves, set up all kinds of obstacles on the path of remuneration." Comrade Lebedeva, from Kamensk-Uralskiy, asks for an increase in the role of the social organizations of NTO [Scientific-Technical Society] and VOIR, "instead of meeting just once a year for the purpose of submitting reports."

Approximately every other letter writer stated that, at his work station, he has the opportunity to increase efficiency, but only every fifth person actually participated in that creative activity. Even worse, when a survey was conducted at a number of enterprises in the oblast, it was ascertained that only every tenth person surveyed was familiar with the plan for the introduction of new technology at his plant, and 42 percent of the people answered that in their collective innovations were considered to be nothing but a lot of trouble. Certain individuals, when answering the questions on the questionnaire, reported that they were not involved in developing the

draft versions of the remodeling plans and that was especially so with regard to the certification of work stations. Rather, the worker's opinion sometimes was simply ignored.

More than a third of those who sent in their recommendations (39.5 percent) link the acceleration with the improvement of administration. They feel that it is necessary to improve the working conditions and to raise the level of its organization. A considerable number of desires and recommendations are aimed at introducing order into questions of providing incentives for labor and the selection of personnel and at changing the administrators' work style. Recommendations were expressed concerning the increasing of demands upon the administrators at worker and party meetings and trade-union conferences, and concerning the broader use of the practice whereby administrators report on the execution of their official and party duties.

The letter writers link the improvement of administration with restructuring the economic mechanism. In the resolution of this problem, in their opinion, both the local and the central agencies must take active part. It is necessary to guarantee the expansion of enterprises' independence and to create the conditions for the introduction of complete cost accounting.

A large number of the incoming letters dealt with problems of carrying out the Food Program. Their authors asked about the work of creating the agroindustrial complex and the prospects for the development of subsidiary plots at industrial enterprises and for establishing sponsorship ties between the city and the countryside.

An important condition for socioeconomic development, according to the workers who have sent letters, is the resolution of social questions (10.6 percent). Almost half the recommendations are aimed at improving the working conditions in the trade network and the medical, school, and preschool institutions. Many people are upset by the housing problem. They recommend expanding the work of the MZhK [Ministry of Communal Housing], improving the quality of the housing that is under construction, and increasing the publicity when distributing the housing.

A considerable number of letters are linked with the need for the increasingly complete confirmation of the principles of social justice. The workers speak out decisively against a policy of leveling labor payments, against violations of the existing procedure for the distribution of housing, and against unearned income and various abuses. Recommendations were made on taking additional steps aimed against parasites and other persons who refuse to participate in socially beneficial labor. The workers ask for an increase in the intensity of the fight against bribetakers, petty thieves, and so-called parasites.

The CPSU obkom has received a rather large number of recommendations concerning the further intensification of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. The authors' chief request is that we do not stop with what has been achieved, but, rather, we continue the offensive against this evil. Here are a few lines from these letters. "Drunkards and shirkers should be transferred to lower-paid work for a period of a year. Stricter demands

should be made on those who smoke 20 times during a shift, or who talk needlessly. 'Workers' such as this should be paid on the basis of the labor they perform," a worker from Kamensk-Uralskiy writes.

Some of the workers (about 10 percent) link the acceleration of socioeconomic development with the improvement of organized, political-educational work. Every fifth recommendation with regard to this problem deals with questions of party-organizational work, the improvement of the socialist competition, and the more complete use, in matters dealing with reinforcing responsibility and discipline, of the Law Governing Labor Collectives. These recommendations are especially valuable in that the oblast party organization, when executing the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "The Article 'How Much Should One Assume?', which was published in PRAVDA on 20 April 1986," attempts to use all the best that has been accumulated in the work practice of the primary party organizations.

A large number of letters and recommendations made by the workers are devoted to questions of improving the work of the local soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other social organizations. The authors of the letters directly link the reinforcement of democracy and the development of socialist self-government to an increase in the effectiveness and publicity of their work.

Other problems are also touched upon: the protection of the environment; work at one's place of residence; questions of improving the organization of family recreational activities, the education of children, and the operation of cultural and sports centers.

A definite number of the correspondents remark that they were attracted by the opportunity to report their ideas directly to the party's obkom, so to speak, without any additional proofreading. This, in particular, was stated outright by one of the participants at the meeting who comes from Nizhniy Tagil: "I place a high value on the meeting because I had the opportunity to say directly what I think, and did not have to coordinate my recommendations with the foreman or the shop chief."

A group of persons who wrote letters and recommendations -- this pertains basically to labor veterans -- directed the obkom's attention to the experience of previous years, and told how, during the difficult wartime years and the postwar period, questions of increasing the effectiveness of production and of reinforcing discipline and organizational spirit were resolved. Many of them ended their letters by making specific recommendations concerning their readiness to participate actively in restructuring. Of course we are grateful to these persons for their advice and recommendations and for their readiness to help to achieve real acceleration.

Within a short period of time, we received 24,813 letters and questionnaires. This is approximately 3 times more than the annual volume of mail received at the CPSU obkom. Thus, the field of activity that is determined for administrators -- party, soviet, and economic -- and also for the workers themselves is tremendous. But at the same time it has become possible to ascertain those chief links in the chain which must be rectified first of all.

The preparation of the meeting and its conduct served as a piece of litmus paper in revealing the existence or lack of actual restructuring in the work of the party committees.

The apparatus at the party's Kirovgrad gorkom displayed their businesslike properties. When preparing for the gorkom plenum, they made use of workers' recommendations and comments that had been directed at them. Moreover, by that time, specific steps had already been taken for 120 letters and questionnaires out of 141.

Literally two weeks after the beginning of the preparation for the meeting at the CPSU obkom, the Revda party gorkom conducted a meeting with the brigade leaders and advanced workers in the construction administrations, and a week before the meeting at the obkom, the gorkom buro members met and carried out a frank and personal discussion with the leading workers in the socialist competition.

At the Kamyshlov CPSU gorkom during the period of preparation for the meeting, all the apparatus workers visited every enterprise and every party organization in the city and spoke at worker meetings, discussing questions pertaining to the acceleration and propagandizing the decisions of the 27th party congress. Direct, honest discussion about the paths and methods of restructuring ensued. The gorkoms and raykoms that were mentioned previously and many other ones, and the party committees at enterprises enriched the experience of political-organizational work and reinforced their own authority as agencies, I shall re-emphasize, of political guidance. But I would be stretching the truth if I say that absolutely all the party committees acted in that way.

In Nizhniy Tagil and a number of other cities and rayons, an unjustifiably small number of questions were taken into consideration, although the party's obkom buro had posed the task of providing prompt replies to all -- and I emphasize all -- the questions and recommendations that came in. Wherever it was necessary, they were to carry out a thorough analysis of the situation and take the proper measures. The party's obkom had to correct those comrades.

So much for a businesslike attitude. But let's take openness, that very strong weapon against bureaucratism, fraud, and the formal approach to the job at hand. Once again let us make some comparisons. In the REVDINSKIY RABOCHIY newspaper, after the publication of the questionnaire, new rubrics appeared: "A Facet of Acceleration," "Let's Put Work Time to Work," and "For Effective Labor and Healthy Everyday Living Conditions." A frank, sharp, critical discussion began on the pages of the newspaper. And here are the results: out of 740 recommendations and critical comments that were brought to the attention of local organizations, more than half have already been implemented. But the press agency of the party's Serov gorkom -- the SEROVSKIY RABOCHIY newspaper -- limited itself only to publishing the questionnaire one time. Is that the reason why, in Serov, not all the authors of the letters have not even received a reply?

We also learned something else about the state of openness. In the oblast it has been the general practice to carry out various measures -- to conduct, as a rule, open party meetings; to have the Communist Party members give reports at those meetings and have their performance appraisals approved; to conduct single political days and informational conferences. But the workers told us outright that there has been little publicity. What does that mean? It turns out that the propaganda machine was spinning its wheels. It had been communicating with a narrow circle of people, and had been educating the already educated.

The authors of many writers emphasized that the resolution of the questions of acceleration will largely depend specifically upon the vanguard role played by the Communist Party members. Party member Comrade Adonnikov, mechanical engineer from Sverdlovsk, writes, "In order to resolve the acceleration tasks more successfully, it is necessary for all Communist Party members to define their specific role in this matter. The party organizations must have special plans for acceleration, in which it is necessary to record what every party member has to do in order to accelerate socioeconomic development. In addition, it is necessary to have them present an oral report once a year at party meetings and party buro sessions about the work they have done. Then, instead of general assurances, we will see concrete actions."

The party's obkom buro came to a conclusion that had been suggesting itself long ago: by no means does one see the existence of a spirit of creative, energetic work, or a combative frame of mind in every party committee. Many of them, even after a sufficient amount of time elapsed after the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress, failed to define for themselves the goals that they had to fight to achieve. There was also another alarming fact: no response to the oblast workers had been taken by the upper-level economic administrators, certain categories of party, trade-union, soviet, and Komsomol workers, and representatives of the artistic intellectual class.

A meeting that is memorable for us--a meeting between members of the CPSU obkom buro and the workers in the leading branches of the national economy--was aimed at a specific result: the increase in the participation rate of the human factor, the encouragement of everything to define more precisely his personal participation in the overall offensive, and the provision of a new impetus to the search for intensification reserves. Understandably, we were not counting on an immediate effect. But nevertheless a definite result has already been obtained.

With regard to most of the correspondence that was received, specific steps have been taken. The writers of all the letters that were addressed directly to the CPSU obkom have received the appropriate explanations. Some of the letters have been sent for consideration to the oblast organizations or sent to the outlying areas, since the questions raised in that group have to be resolved by local agencies.

The CPSU obkom departments, replying to the letters and questions received directly at the party obkom, actually took an attentive approach to every letter and the questions raised in those letters. The apparatus workers made

trips to the outlying areas and met the letter writers in their labor collectives. We also required the party's gorkoms and raykoms to analyze the letters carefully.

The CPSU obkom has refined the plans for its work. It has attempted to take the maximum consideration of the recommendations for improving the style of administering the party's gorkoms and rayons. The buro members now are responsible for resolving various specific questions. The agendas of the plenums, buro sessions, the ispolkom of the oblast soviet of people's deputies, the presidium of the oblast trade union, and the forthcoming aktiv meetings now include problems that were suggested in the workers' letters and in their statements at meetings with party, soviet, and economic administrators. The party and soviet agencies in cities and rayons, and at newspaper editorial offices, have done the same thing.

Recently the party's obkom has made it a practice to send combined brigades to the outlying areas in order to prepare a question at the buro and to render practical assistance to the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms. Those brigades are invariably headed by department chiefs. The brigades travel to the city or rayon not to carry out a visit for show purposes, but in order to work. They help the gorkom or raykom apparatus to make a well-principled evaluation of the state of affairs with regard to the chief areas of activity at the party committees and to find new approaches in the resolution of the tasks assigned to them. In a word, there has been a change in the purpose of the trips and in the methodology of rendering practical assistance.

Continuing the work that has already been done in the course of preparing for and conducting the meeting with the workers, we make it a broad practice to have symposiums with the Communist Party members. By talking to the party members and candidate members, we learn their opinion about the paths that the restructuring should take and the acceleration reserves, and we carefully analyze the recommendations and critical comments aimed at improving the work style of the party and economic agencies. In the course of these symposiums we ascertain both the position taken by every Communist Party member, and his personal contribution to the jobs at hand. But the chief task is, by increasing the efforts exerted by every Communist Party member, to increase the combativeness of the entire party organization as a conveyor of the party's decisions and the organizer of the labor successes in the collectives.

The materials provided by the questionnaire have become the concrete basis for discussion at plenums of the CPSU Tavda and Kirovgrad gorkoms, with the agenda "Tasks of the City's Party Organization in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress," and at a number of other city and rayon committees; they have been discussed at buro sessions at most CPSU gorkoms and raykoms; and are being used by reporters and lecturers. Plans have been approved for dealing with the critical comments expressed in the workers' letters pertaining to city and rayon organizations. In Kamenskiy Rayon there have been meetings with representatives of labor collectives in order to provide information about the practical work that has been done with regard to the expressed recommendations. A unified oblast political day has been conducted.

A large group of oblast administrators visited Nizhniy Tagil. At meetings with the city's workers, they gave detailed answers to their questions, recommendations, and critical comments. Those matters that required further work were brought to the attention of the party's oblast and city committees and the administrators of oblast organizations. It is gratifying that all this work is being carried out from two directions. The workers themselves are participating actively in it. For example, representatives of the Asbest labor collectives met again a month later at the CPSU gorkom and discussed the results of their personal work, the work of their brigades, the problems that had been resolved, and what still remained to be done. At that meeting there was a summing up of the results of fulfillment of the recommendations expressed by the city's workers in response to the message from the party's obkom, entitled "Let's give a worker's guarantee to acceleration."

The participants in the meeting strive primarily to serve as a personal example. L. Sufiyarova, leader of a poultry-raising brigade at the broiler shop of the Reftinskaya Poultry Plant, a person who, incidentally, in 1985 transferred to the lagging brigade with the intention of bringing it up to the level of the advanced ones, at that time promised to share with her brigade comrades those ideas that had been evoked by this serious, well-principled discussion. And she did that. The people in the brigade listened attentively to her. Then this is what was proposed by the collective which only a few months before had been listed among the laggards: the workers stated that they could compete with the brigade headed by Communist Party member T. Aleksandrina, at pedigree reproducer shop No. 1, which had decided that by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution it would fulfill the plan for the first two years of the five-year plan. As L. Sufiyarova wrote subsequently in the city newspaper, before she went to the meeting at the party obkom, she personally would not risk "forcing" on the brigade such an item in their pledges, but the workers themselves had convinced her: it was within the collective's capability to do it.

M. Nosov, brigade leader from the settlement of Malyshevo, and chairman of the brigade leaders council, noticed long ago that, because of the small size and the fractionalization of the brigades, as well as because of the lack of communication among them, it was frequently necessary to operate in violation of the technological scheme, and that meant potentially defective operation. Immediately after the meeting at the CPSU obkom he took a recommendation to the sector management. A few days later his brigade was combined with a neighboring one. The restructuring helped not only to double the efforts in numbers, but also in mobility. The monthly plan was fulfilled 3 days earlier, although, prior to the consolidation of the brigade, it had seemed that it was impossible to do that. Starting 1 September, all the sector brigades were converted to a single work order.

S. Skosyrev, energy-unit electrician at the Reftinskaya GRES, telling his comrades about the results of the meeting at the obkom, recommended that they carry out the following concrete step: every specialist should master a related occupation. His comrades supported that recommendation. The use of this inner reserve will help to resolve the problem of a shortage of manpower.

S. Skosyrev's idea was also supported at the neighboring boiler-turbine shop No. 2. By means of mastering related occupations, the energy workers plan to decrease the number of watch personnel by five persons.

Thus the participants in the meeting at the obkom, by assuming increased pledges, also motivate their coworkers to do the same.

Out of the entire mass of these individual details comes the resolution of the tasks confronting the oblast workers. During the past 10 months, the production of output at industrial enterprises has increased by 4.4 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year, and labor productivity by 5 percent. The entire increase in output has been achieved as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The percentage of output in the highest category of quality has increased. The plan for sale of output has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, there has been a reduction in the number of enterprises that are not fulfilling the plan with regard to the basic indicators of economic activity, and, very importantly, the production orders and the plans for the delivery of output have been fulfilled.

The agroindustrial complex has also started operating at a good level, and the transport and communications workers have been performing well.

I would like to mention the following fact. The total losses of work time during the first half-year have been reduced, as compared with last year, by 36 percent, including a reduction by almost one-third for reasons of absenteeism.

Restructuring is a prolonged process. The chief task is to change everyone's psychology. Restructuring, the party emphasizes, can be carried out when a person senses that he is one of the owners of his country, and he will be able to sense that if the process of democratization expands.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN CP CC CRITICIZES CADRE EDUCATION, ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee examined the question of organizing the republic's implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On the Improvement of Party-Political Education for Leading Cadres in Light of Decisions Taken at the 27th CPSU Congress." It was noted that the shortcomings mentioned in this document relate in full measure to the republic's party committees and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee's Higher Party School. Individual party obkoms have been paying less attention to the training of promising workers in party higher academic institutions and also to the use made of graduates from the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee's Higher Party School.

The adopted resolution outlines steps to improve the cadre training and retraining system. Measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee's resolutions were approved.

There was a discussion of the question of shortcomings in the activity of the Volyn Obkom with regard to the restructuring of work done with cadres in accordance with demands made by the 27th CPSU Congress. The adopted resolution indicates that the party obkom bureau is insufficiently consistent and persevering in its pursuit of a cadre policy that answers to contemporary demands. Workers are sometimes promoted with no in-depth study of their practical and political qualities; there is no openness or collective spirit; and inadequate note is taken of the opinion of communists and primary party organizations. Many workers behave improperly, abuse their official positions, and are arrogant and inattentive to people. There is virtually no real cadre reserve. The long-term plan for work to be done with cadres which has been drawn up in the obkom is a general one, takes no account of future prospects, and is not oriented toward the strengthening of vital sectors. As a result of serious shortcomings in the work done with cadres and the low level of exactingness in this area, many vital questions relative to the intensification of production and the development of the social sphere in the oblast are neglected.

It was acknowledged that the work done by the party obkom buro in cadre selection, placement, and education is not satisfactory. Comrade Z. S. Kovalchuk, first secretary of the obkom, was reprimanded. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee enjoined the party obkom to basically restructure the work done with cadres in accordance with decisions taken at the 27th CPSU Congress. Emphasis was placed upon the need to raise the level of exactingness made upon workers relative to the successful resolution of the tasks of accelerating socio-economic development in the oblast, and to concentrate the efforts of party committees, primary party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and labor collectives upon the unqualified fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1986 and the targets of the five-year plan as a whole.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee examined the state of the training given to machine operator personnel in rural vocational and technical schools. A working plan for organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on this issue was approved.

The question of "On Serious Shortcomings in Organizing the Implementation of CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian CP Central Committee Resolutions on Questions Pertaining to the strengthening of the Struggle against Account Padding and False Reporting" was discussed. The adopted resolution notes that certain ministers, and the heads of departments and party obkoms and oblast ispolkoms have not drawn the obvious conclusions from the demands made by the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and have not taken decisive measures to extirpate instances of false reporting and account padding. The heads of many enterprises and organizations, instead of mobilizing their labor collectives to fulfill the plans, have been deliberately setting out to deceive the government and have been allowing accountability violations. This unworthy practice is economically, politically, and morally detrimental, has a demoralizing effect upon personnel, has become a serious hindrance to the restructuring of the management mechanism, and cannot henceforth be tolerated.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee sternly pointed out to ministers of the UkSSR, Comrades N. P. Shulgin, D. P. Galkin, I. I. Grunyanskiy, Yu. A. Bonar, V. I. Slinchenko, V. P. Sytnik, P. P. Volkov, and V. D. Ploshchenko, and to Comrades A. S. Maselskiy and M. V. Grishko, chairmen of the Kharkov and Chernigov Obispolkoms, the existence of serious shortcomings in organizing the implementation of party and government resolutions on questions pertaining to the struggle against account padding, and warned them that if this matter is not put to rights, they will be relieved of the posts they occupy.

The UkSSR ministries and departments have been charged with taking steps to strengthen departmental supervisory cadres, to improve accounting arrangements, to reinforce control over record keeping and accountability in the national economy, to enhance the responsibility borne by enterprise and organization heads and chief accountants for the timely presentation and reliability of state accountability records.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee demanded that the UkSSR Central Statistical Administration, the UkSSR People's Control Committee, the UkSSR Ministry of Finances, the republic's offices of the USSR Gosbank [State Bank] and the USSR Stroybank [Construction Bank], and their local organs enhance the effectiveness of control over the reliability of account data on plan fulfillment. The republic's Public Prosecutor's Office, the UkSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the UkSSR Ministry of Justice were advised to keep a closer watch over the timeliness and quality of the oversight exercised in matters connected with account padding and false reporting.

The question of "On the Sinking of the Steamer 'Admiral Nakhimov' and Steps to Ensure Navigational Safety" was examined. A working plan for the implementation in the republic of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on this question, ratified on 30 October this year, was approved.

The Central Committee drew the attention of the first secretary of the Odessa Party Obkom, Comrade A. P. Nochevkin, to serious shortcomings in the selection, placement, and education of Black Sea Steamship Line personnel. Cognizance was taken of the fact that, for major shortcomings in their work and in accordance with decisions taken by the party obkom bureau, the Odessa party gorkom, and Black Sea Steamship Line party committee, Comrade A. G. Tretyak, deputy director of the Black Sea Marine Steamship Line, and Comrade V. T. Lyutyy, director of the navigation service, have been expelled from the party and relieved of the posts they occupied, and that a number of other workers in the Steamship Line, the Tourism and Excursions Council, and party and trade-union organs have been called to account.

In accordance with resolutions of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Comrade Yu. P. Datsyuk, deputy personnel director of the Black Sea Steamship Line, has been relieved of the post he occupied and severely punished by party action, and Comrade V. S. Zapadnya, president of the republic's Council for Tourism and Excursions, has been called to account by the party.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the heads and party committees of marine steamship lines and railways, of the republic's transport ministries and departments, and of tourist organizations are advised to draw fundamental conclusions from the "Admiral Nakhimov" catastrophe and from other transport-related incidents, to analyze in a comprehensive, deep-reaching and self-critical manner the situation in each transport-related economic unit, and to take exhaustive steps to strengthen discipline and ensure transportation safety.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO CRITICIZES OFFICIALS, MINISTRIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[Unsigned article: "In the Georgian CP CC"]

[Text] At a meeting held on October 28, the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee considered the question of the style and work methods of communist members of the board of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Automobile Transport in the light of requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that the reorganization in the system of the USSR Ministry of Automobile Transport is being implemented in a superficial and formalistic way and that it does not affect the serious shortcomings and infractions of socialist law and other negative manifestations that exist in the work of transport enterprises.

Serious omissions in the work of management and members of the ministry's board, the absence of systematization, exactingness, and control over the execution of approved decisions have led to a low level of work with cadres, standards of passenger service and serious violations in the conditions of the technical maintenance and operation of transport means.

Having shown that the style and methods of work of communist members of the board of the GSSR Ministry of Automobile Transport in mobilizing the collectives of associations, enterprises and organizations to fulfill the tasks of the twelfth 5-year plan and to intensify the struggle with negative manifestations do not respond to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has demanded that T. Davitashvili, a member of the communist party central committee and minister of the GSSR Ministry of Automobile Transport, adopt comprehensive measures to eliminate serious shortcomings in the work of the board and personally to head the work of bringing state order into the system. The buro further demanded that he react sharply and in a timely way to cases of infractions of discipline, embezzlement and bribery and to increase the personal responsibility of manager-members of the board, and especially of his deputies in this regard.

An account of the decision reached on this question will be published in the press.

The Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee rendered a severe party appraisal of cases of distortion of report data and exaggeration of results achieved at the Kutaiskiy silk production association. It was shown that as a result of permissiveness and lack of control that originated in the system of the Ministry of Light Industry and the manifestation of unscrupulousness and excessive tolerance in the work of the Kutaiskiy Georgian Communist Party Gorkom (second secretary, D. Melkadze) and the Georgian Communist Party Leninskiy Raykom of the city of Kutaisi (first secretary, M. Pachusashvili), serious violations of socialist law became possible at the Kutaiskiy silk production association (former director, G. Gorlichidze; director, Balanchivadze and secretary of the party committee, N. Tugushi). For activity not consistent with the status of a communist, which was reflected in tolerating inflated claims, an unprincipled attitude toward cases of eyewash, lack of control, liberalism and shortcomings in the selection and placement of personnel, O. Balanchivadze, the director of the Kutaiskiy silk production association, and N. Bagaturiya, chief of the inspection-auditing directorate of the GSSR Ministry of Light Industry, were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and relieved of their posts; G. Gamtsemlidze, former minister of light industry, was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU; M. Nadibaidze, chief of the planning-economic directorate of the ministry, was relieved of his post and was severely reprimanded, with a notation to this effect placed in his registration form; M. Pachuashvili, the first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Leninskiy Raykom of the city of Kutaisi, and D. Melkadze, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Kutaiskiy Gorkom were severely reprimanded, with notations to this effect entered in their registration forms. The Georgian Communist Party Kutaiskiy Gorkom and the Leninskiy Raykom of the city of Kutaisi were directed to examine the question of personal responsibility of workers of the appropriate party committees and of the production association. The question of party responsibility of M. Teniyeshvili, the former deputy to the minister of light industry, was turned over for examination to the party organization of the Tbilisi "Soviet Georgia" worsted textile combine.

The decision reached will be published in a press report.

For violating standards of party and service ethics, displaying private ownership aspirations and serious work deficiencies and infractions, O. Sturua, chairman of the peoples court of the Samtredskiy Rayon, has been expelled from the ranks of the CPSU, and a question has been raised as to his removal from his post. The GSSR MVD has been instructed to examine the question of the advisability of retaining G. Zibzibadze in inspector organs of the mother-and-child room of the internal affairs section at the Kutaisi transport station.

For underestimating the situation that developed and failure to take urgent steps with respect to workers who compromised themselves, and whose improper actions evoked unhealthy social repercussions, T. Imedadze, the first secretary of the Samtredskiy Raykom of the party, and Z. Ratiani, first deputy to the minister of justice, were severely reprimanded, and A. Shushanashvili, the GSSR minister of justice, was given strict instructions.

The Georgian SSR Office of the Public Prosecutor, the MVD and the Ministry of Justice were ordered to react in a timely and principled way to any indications of private ownership tendencies among co-workers that would be detrimental to the authority of law enforcement organs and to work being done in the republic on strengthening law and order and normalizing the moral-psychological climate.

In connection with the serious violations of socialist law committed by administrative organs during the investigations and judicial review of the criminal matter of murder, the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee called the guilty officials to strict party account.

The secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee considered the report of I. Prangishvili, a member of the party and vice-president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, about the work conducted in the republic in the sphere of utilization of modern computer technology, robot technology and versatile automated systems and about the outlook for complex automated production and the electronization of the national economy of the republic in the twelfth 5-year plan in consonance with decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Having approved measures that were being adopted in recent years for the purpose of speeding up scientific-technical progress, mechanization and automation of technological processes, the secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee ordered the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology and departments of the republic to activate efforts in every way possible to implement joint programs aimed at establishing, developing and effectively utilizing modern electronic computer technology and robotized production systems.

Having heard the information of Georgian SSR Minister of Construction D. Mandzhgaladze concerning progress in implementing the Baykal-Amur main line construction program established for 1986 in the Tyumenskiy Oblast and in the settlement of Ikabya, the secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee noted that, despite specific positive accomplishments, there was still no success in eliminating the lag in realizing the annual construction-assembly work task. The leadership of the GSSR Ministry of Construction, GSSR State Construction and the Institute of the Tbilisi City Project were put on strict notice about the delayed construction of dwellings in the city of Tyumen, and G. Kvichidze, the chief of the "Tbilgorstroy" [Tbilisi City Construction] and A. Buzaladze, chief of the "Gruztyumenstroy" [Georgian-Tyumen Construction] construction-assembly train were instructed on the necessity to adopt exhaustive measures to eliminate delays and to accelerate the tempos of construction-assembly work. They were warned that in the event of nonfulfillment of the program for erecting dwellings in the city of Tyumen established for the current year, the most severe party punishment steps would be taken against them. A complex of measures is contemplated in the resolution adopted on this question, the implementation of which will achieve the task assigned the builders of the republic to construct a number of projects in the Tyumenskiy Oblast and on the Baykal-Amur main line.

The secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, having reviewed the report of I. Kharatishvili, a CPSU member and chairman of the republic's "Gruzagrostroy" [Georgian Agricultural Construction] concerning reorganization of the style and methods of work in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress, acknowledged the work performed by him in the current direction to be inadequate and demanded the institution of all measures for concentrating efforts of the labor collectives on the fulfillment of the plan to put projects and production capacities into operation, paying particular attention to the timely completion of projects of a social-cultural designation and dwellings. The Georgian Communist Party Saburtalinskiy Raykom of the city of Tbilisi (I. Khutsishvili), the primary party organization staff of the republic's "Gruzagrostroy" association (V. Chichua) were ordered to take active measures in improving the style and methods of work, to accelerate reconstruction tempos, to create a situation in labor collectives of high demands, good organization and irreconcilability to existing shortcomings.

Certain other socio-political and economic questions in the life of the republic were also reviewed at meetings of the buro and the secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MASALIYEV ON CADRE PROBLEMS, INERTIA IN KIRGHIZ SSR

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 20, Oct 86 (signed to press 8 Oct 86)
pp 21-26

[Article by A. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee under the rubric: "Restructure Party Work, Renew Its Forms and Methods," "Intensify the Struggle Against Negative Influences, Be More Demanding on Cadres"]

[Text] These times urgently demand an increase in the responsibility of key personnel. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Results of the Trip of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays" stresses that restructuring can be accomplished only in the struggle of the new with the old, in the development of criticism, self-criticism and openness, and on the basis of the democratization of all areas in the life of society.

The party is directing us toward the establishment of a situation everywhere in which every person would feel that he is master of the country, would have a profound perception of his own responsibility for work as a whole, and would manifest his civic position. This has special importance for the republic's communists, inasmuch as the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee was subjected to serious criticism at the 27th CPSU Congress for the unsuitable style of its work and the violation of the norms of party life.

"It happened, however," noted the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, "that in some organizations the role of plenums and bureaus as collective bodies was minimized and joint decision making was replaced by individual rulings, which often led to gross errors. There were such deviations from the norms of party life in the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. The work, not only of the former first secretary but also of those who showed indulgence toward servility and a lack of principles was evaluated in principle at the CPSU Congress."

In drawing practical lessons from the fair and high-minded criticism heard at the congress, party committees are directing their efforts toward the most rapid restoration of Leninist principles of leadership and toward the resolute eradication of everything that prevents action in the spirit of the times and in the course of the new tasks, or that hinders movement forward.

It is, of course, not a simple matter to do this. Painstaking work is needed. For years in the republic, the atmosphere that developed was one of complacency and ostentation, servility to superiors and a noncritical attitude toward the results achieved. The violations of the norms of party life did serious harm to the training of key personnel and to the development of the republic's economy, culture and science.

Today an irreversible process of improvement and reorganization is under way in the republic party organization. The constant help and support of the CPSU Central Committee are actively contributing to this.

The firm policy of affirming everywhere an atmosphere of intense work, creative search, strictness and efficiency has received the complete approval of communists and all upright workers. Our main guideline is the aim of the 27th CPSU Congress that "only the strict observance and comprehensive strengthening of the principle of collective leadership can guard against subjective excesses and establish the preconditions for making decisions that are well thought out and well-founded."

The Kirghiz Communist Party Congress and the plenums of its Central Committee sharply criticized the style and methods of the work of former First Secretary T. Usubaliyev and those surrounding him and named specific persons guilty of failures in the economy, personnel policy and ideological work. In purging party, soviet and economic authorities of persons who compromised themselves, it was necessary to replace one-fifth of the first secretaries of the party raykoms. Central Committee Secretary A. Karypkulov, chairmen of the republic Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] and Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] A. Stamov and B. Karagulov, and T. Askarov, first secretary of the board of the Kirghiz SSR Union of Writers, were relieved of their duties for serious shortcomings in their work. Eleven leading workers who were involved in seedy matters were removed from the body of deputies of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

At the present time, we are striving to examine all important questions in the development of the economy, culture and personnel policy in detail, taking into account the opinion of departments, each member of the Central Committee Buro, and the broad party aktiv.

There has been a change in the very atmosphere of the plenums and of the meetings of the Central Committee Buro and Secretariat, as well as those of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, which are being held exactly according to the rules. There is now much less reporting on one's own activities and more thoughtful analysis and objective criticism. Communists are more rigorous in asking about cases of passiveness, parasitic attitudes, and attempts to hide behind "objective" reasons. Perhaps still timidly, they are nonetheless already naming the names of secretaries, Central Committee section heads, directors of party committees, and ministers whose words do not agree with their actions and who are specifically guilty of poor work.

Positive changes are taking place in the work of the Central Committee organization and its sections. An efficient and demanding style is being

affirmed. They are concentrating their efforts on the provision of practical help to party organizations in resolving current tasks and in strengthening ties with the masses. There has been a significant reduction in the number of conferences and meetings of aktivs, in the number of their participants, and in managers' challenges, and there is stricter control over the implementation of communists' critical comments and proposals. We are striving to have party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms account for themselves not through a list of measures but through the final result. Considerably fewer instructions and documents are being sent to the local offices. For the purpose of saving working time, plenums and aktivs are meeting on Saturdays and buro meetings are being held during the second half of the day.

But we understand that these are just the first steps in a big job. It is important to give true stability to the apparent changes. We see that not all communists and party organizations have been imbued with the spirit of restructuring or have correctly perceived the current demands. Not all managers are prepared to work in the new way. Inertia and adherence to old schemes and patterns are being felt in the style of the Sovetskiy, At-Bashinskiy, Panfilovskiy, Leninpolskiy and Leninskiy party raykoms and of their first secretaries K. Dzhamankulov, O. Mambetaliyev, K. Kokoyev, S. Nurmanbetov and B. Torogeldiyev. Here chaotic meetings, paper shuffling, elements of conservatism, and bureaucracy have not yet been eliminated.

It would seem that it would be clear to everyone that petty control and replacement of economic managers corrupt personnel. But in Suzakskiy Rayon, where A. Salibayev is working as first secretary of the party raykom, his authorized agents were, until recently, assigned to kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It would seem that the intentions of accelerating the solution of questions through the authority of a party office are good but actually they make it possible for negligent administrators to cover their own inaction. It is no accident that half of the farms in the rayon are not very profitable. Labor productivity declines and expenditures rise.

At one of the Central Committee plenums, we sharply condemned this practice and now we are resolutely fighting against renewed cases of replacement of managers which is inconsistent with the very idea of restructuring. The determining line is now that of delimiting the functions of party, soviet and economic authorities. In examining the central problems in the development of the national economy, the Central Committee Buro and Secretariat are primarily emphasizing analysis of the work style of key economic personnel and their training work in the collective. Such an approach increases responsibility and stimulates the independence and initiative of managers.

Criticism and self-criticism are a reliable shield against all sorts of mistakes and misconduct and a guarantee of success in implementing Leninist principles in personnel policy as well as in the struggle for the pure and honest look of the party member. For many years, let us say it right out, criticism and self-criticism were not highly esteemed. Being guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, it is our aim not to have managers shielded from criticism and party responsibility. This is why we assign special importance to their reports to the labor collectives and at open party meetings. This, of course, is not the only means of analyzing the work of

those who have been entrusted with responsible departments but for today it is the most effective and produces practical results.

Restructuring one's psychology, and a turn to work methods called upon to provide for the accelerated development of the economy and the social infrastructure, are unthinkable without high demands, principled behavior and critical analysis. We still have managers who, in the words of V.I. Lenin, "very frequently give the most wonderful advice and guidance but turn out to be ridiculously, absurdly and shamelessly 'awkward,' incapable of putting this advice and these instructions into effect or of exercising practical control so that words become deeds.

At the report and election party conferences and Kirghiz Communist Party Congress, sharp and impartial criticism was expressed, in particular, with respect to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and Glavkirgizvodstroy [Kirghiz Main Administration for Water Resources Construction]. The first check showed that here they took a formal and irresponsible approach to the elimination of shortcomings revealed by communists. This became possible because the primary party organizations are not showing sufficiently principled and are not putting high enough demands on those who are working in the old way who and concerned primarily about their own well-being. It was necessary for us seriously to correct ministers K. Batyrkanov and K. Orozaliyev and Glavkirgizvodstroy director A. Kozhomkulov. The Central Committee Buro strictly punished and relieved T. Zhyrgalbekov, first secretary of Chuyskiy raykom, of his post. He had forced the workers of the raykom organization to exclude critical comments of delegates directed against him personally from the protocol of the rayon party conference.

Not everywhere in our republic are they observing the demand of the 27th CPSU Congress that in each party organization the communists themselves must create an atmosphere of mutually high demands that would exclude any possibility of disdain for party norms by anyone at all. For example, former director of a special design bureau of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Kurmanaliyev misused his official position over a period of several years. In showing personal immodesty, he systematically and illegally received monetary advances and bonuses and unjustifiably gave material help to persons useful to him. Knowing about this, the party bureau and its secretary Morozov did not react to these violations--and how could they be objective if they themselves illegally received bonuses for participating in public work. In examining the question at hand, the buro of the Sverdlovsk raykom was also not sufficiently demanding. The violators were punished only after the interference of the Central Committee. A little time passed and the situation in the collective changed noticeably. The communists are persistently increasing their action and strictness toward themselves and managers.

The resolution of personnel questions is an extremely complex and crucial matter requiring a high-minded, objective and comprehensive evaluation of the candidacies being put forward. Some managers are avoiding resolutions to these questions. For a long time, First Secretary Talipov of Uzgenskiy Raykom was in good standing. They confided in him and rewarded him but did not check

up on him. Sensing the lack of control, he took the path of deception and violated the principle of collective management. This led to a high turnover of farm managers and specialists and to serious errors in the training of personnel. Knowing about this, the Osh obkom showed unjustified liberalism in relation to Talipov's actions. The Central Committee Bureau took on the resolution of the problem. Talipov was severely reprimanded, with an entry being made into his control card. He was also recalled from the staff of deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet and assigned to ordinary work. A fundamental evaluation was also made of the status of the Osh obkom.

In raising their demands on communists, the party committees and primary party organizations began to react much more sharply to everything that deviates from the Leninist norms of party life. Greater individual demands were put on those who violate the CPSU Rules.

By way of example, Chairman Kartanbayev of the Tuzskiy rural soviet of Kantskiy Rayon, who confused his own pocket with that of the state, was expelled from the party and was charged under the criminal code. Rayispolkom chairman Maksutbayev, who covered for the violator, was punished as provided for by the party. Aydaraliyev and Kyyalbekov, chairmen of the Dzhungalskiy rayispolkom and Cholpon-Atinskiy gorispolkom, respectively, did not pass the test of their posts. For misusing their official positions, they were released from their work and subjected to strict party punishment. Former director of the Kirghiz Telegraph Agency Imanaliyev was severely reprimanded, with the reprimand written into his party control card for violating housing legislation.

We became convinced through our own experience that where Leninist principles for the selection and placement of personnel are violated, workers are promoted on the basis of personal loyalty, servility and protectionism and there is inevitably a lessening of criticism and self-criticism and a weakening of ties with the masses, the result being failures in the work.

Whatever position a worker occupies, therefore, he must bear the responsibility for violation of party discipline and ethics. It is very important to do this openly and publicly. We are not concealing from people the work to purge the party ranks and to strengthen personnel. Openness, whether it is a matter of eliminating mistakes or punishing the communist manager, not only increases the authority of party organizations but also strengthens the faith of the people in the triumph of social justice.

The leadership of the republic's Academy of Sciences under its president M. Imanaliyev permitted serious defects and errors in the organization and coordination of scientific research and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and also allowed abuses and immodest behavior. This was also said openly at the Kirghiz Communist Party Congress and at the general meeting of the Academy. It seemed that the scientists had accepted the sharp and just criticism with understanding but time passed and the style and methods of their work did not change. The yield from research remains low and the link of science with production is not improving. It was necessary to

support the proposal that Imanaliyev be relieved of his post. The question of bringing him and other communists to justice in accordance with party rules is now being examined.

Serious shortcomings have recently been discovered in the work of the Kirghiz party organizations to implement the party budget of the republic party organization. We examined this matter carefully and brought to party account a number of leading workers for diverting funds of the republic and local budget to the construction and equipment of administrative buildings. Communists who distorted the reporting on party dues were severely punished and the most inveterate violators of party discipline were expelled from membership in the CPSU. Active work is now being carried out to reduce reserves of physical assets which are beyond the norm, and to eliminate excesses in the equipment of the buildings of the Central Committee and other party committees. Effective control has been established over the expenditure of the funds in the party budget, the payment of membership dues, and the utilization of physical and financial resources as well as official motor transport.

In taking decisive measures to eliminate the previous violations of the requirements of the CPSU Rules, we are paying close attention to each case of a nonobjective attitude toward communists. Thus, the Central Committee Bureau reinstated Prof A. Toktosunov of Kirghiz State University in the party. In examining the matter, it turned out that the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the party committee, the university rectorate and individual Central Committee workers had been prejudiced against the scientist. He had unjustifiably been expelled from the party, been deprived of the title of professor and did not work in his specialty for almost a year and a half. A. Toktosunov is now occupying his former position and his academic title has been restored.

In raising the role of primary party organizations in strengthening internal party discipline, we are establishing the task of not having a single infringement by a communist manager go undiscussed in his collective. It must be said that things are improving noticeably here, even though there are still cases where managers are punished by-passing the primary party organization.

Stricter demands are being put on communists, especially on leading workers abusing alcoholic drinks. Chairman of the Talasskiy rayispolkom K. Kasymbekov, section head of the Talas obkom M. Kadyraliyev, and deputy head of the main administration of the Kirghiz SSR State Agroindustrial Committee K. Bazarbayev were expelled from the party for organizing a drinking binge. Obkom secretary B. Doolbekov was reprimanded for attempting to clear the violators from responsibility. In short, the campaign to purge party ranks of drunkards is being waged without compromise. Up to now, we have only pushed back this evil but the task is to eradicate it completely from our life.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee is striving to gather bit by bit, thoughtfully analyze and utilize in practical work, the experience gained by other party committees of the country. In particular, we are trying to apply creatively the experience of work with the personnel reserve of the

Stavropol Kray party organization. We are planning to study the formulation of this work in the party organizations of Belorussia, the Baltic republics and other regions.

One criterion is the basis of all personnel promotions and transfers; that is competence, political maturity, the worker's attitude toward the work, and the ability to work with people. As a rule, workers are included in the reserve after taking into account the opinion of the aktiv, primary party organizations and labor collectives. The Central Committee Secretariat has outlined a broad program for the training of the reserve and one of its first steps was the establishment of 2 weeks of on-the-job training in Central Committee sections for those who will be promoted.

The improvement of the work with personnel is not, of course, a matter of a single day. The questionnaire approach still prevails in work with the reserve in many party committees. Certification and on-the-job training of party personnel, as well as training of workers on the party schedule are poorly organized. Nevertheless, a certain amount of progress has been noted here recently. The leadership of Talas and Naryn oblasts has been strengthened. Enterprising communists have been promoted to crucial party work.

In intensifying the struggle against negative influences, in raising the demands on personnel, and in strengthening party discipline, we assign great importance to the work the letters of working people. This is an effective channel for obtaining reliable information on the state of affairs and is a barometer of public opinion. For our personnel, work with letters is also a test of their political maturity. Previously this area was seriously neglected. Many complaints of working people were reviewed formally and no effective measures were taken in response to their signals. This served as a reason for appeals to the CPSU Central Committee and other union authorities and prepared the ground for abuses.

Now the letters that reach the party committee do receive the proper attention. The verified facts are discussed in the primary party organizations and at labor collective meetings. People noticed the attention being given to them. In the first 8 months of this year alone, the Central Committee received more than 6,500 letters. Their number has doubled since 1985. Twice as many citizens were received by all secretaries and Central Committee section heads. On the one hand, this is evidence of the growing activity of the working people and their trust and, on the other hand, it illuminates the shortcomings of local authorities. Hence, bureaucracy, lack of objectivity, and a superficial attitude toward the needs and aspirations of people have not been eliminated completely.

There is still work to be done here. For this purpose, we are making use of such tried forms of contact with the working people as open-letter days and village meetings. Members of the Central Committee buro, ministers and other leading workers, and representatives of the press, television and radio are participating in them. Such meetings cause one to take practical measures on a day-to-day basis to eliminate shortcomings. Being in party organizations and labor collectives, we more and more often note the depth and validity of

the opinions and critical comments of communists and working people; this is certainly pleasing to us.

Means of mass information and propaganda have become active aids of party committees in overcoming shortcomings and breaking down inveterate traditions and habits. The entire work of the press is directed toward giving people an active vital position and strong immunity against stagnation, inertia and violations of moral norms. Here the tone is set by the republic party newspapers SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KYRGIZIYA, whose addresses have become more militant and aggressive. Television and radio transmissions have become more critical in nature. Current and pointed publications and transmissions receive the basic support of the Central Committee and are the basis for specific measures being adopted. Nevertheless, journalists still do not always have sufficient ability to affirm energetically and fully what is new and viable, to be convincing in indicating the course of changes, and to carry on a frank conversation about the problems of concern to people. The degree of effectiveness of our newspapers' publications is significantly inferior to that of the publications of the central press.

In affirming the spirit of high-mindedness and strictness in combination with confidence in and respect for personnel, the republic party organization is striving to do a better job of revealing the creative possibilities of communists and all working people in Kirghizia in the campaign to put into effect the course of acceleration outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. Today we can already speak of the first results. Industry successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 8 months, producing 72 million rubles in output above the plan. The production volume increased by 5.3 percent against the target of 4.3 percent for the year. Labor productivity increased by 3.9 percent.

The situation in capital construction is improving. The introduction of fixed capital increased by a factor of 1.4 in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year and more housing, schools and hospitals were constructed. Hydraulic engineers were 3 months ahead of schedule in putting into operation the second unit of the Tash-Kumyr Hydroelectric Power Station with a capacity of 150 megawatts.

Noticeable progress occurred in the agro-industrial complex. During the first 8 months in comparison with the same period of last year, for example, meat sales to the state increased by 16 percent, milk sales by 6 percent, and egg sales by 7 percent, with an increase in the number of head of all types of livestock. Purchases of vegetables, potatoes, fruits and nuts are significantly ahead of last year. The productivity of livestock and poultry increased. There were more lambs, calves, piglets and foals born. The fodder situation is also better this year: in comparison with 1985 (the most favorable for the republic), fodder procurement increased by 3.2 percent, or 52,000 tons of feed units, and the quality improved. The strengthening of discipline and the increase in the responsibility of animal husbandry personnel made it possible to reduce the unproductive consumption of sheep and goats by 294,000 head and that of cattle, pigs and horses by 14,000 head. All of this establishes rather good conditions for the further development of

animal husbandry, the leading agricultural sector in Kirghizia, and for resolution of the problem of increasing the production of meat and dairy products and other types of agricultural output.

But we are not satisfied with what has been achieved. Shortcomings and omissions and even mistakes in places have not yet been eliminated. There are also many unused reserves and possibilities in the acceleration of the development of the republic's economy. But the atmosphere of mutually high demands and high-mindedness being affirmed in labor collectives and party organizations and the tendency toward the improvement of practical matters are evidence that the communists of Kirghizia are on the right path.

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RELIGION

RESTORATION OF VALAAM ISLAND MONASTERIES VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Professor G. Berliner, Petrozavodsk State University, member of the All-Russia Society for the Protection of Nature, Art, and Culture: "We Need Painstaking People in Charge"]

[Text] Valaam... It has had a hold on me for many years now. Whenever I can, I hurry away to those beloved haunts and watch carefully as Valaam's distant past is reborn. I am glad that SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA cares about the island's fate and is keeping a close eye on Valaam. And that is as it should be, after all, the reading public's monitoring of all that is being done to preserve this unique monument of our native land, helps to guard against hasty decisions, increase the ranks of the volunteers who unselfishly proffer a helping hand to Valaam.

I am convinced that Valaam can indeed thank the lively attention of the broader public and the intensified openness for the fact that in the past two or three years restoration work and nature conservation projects have perceptibly picked up momentum. Guests arriving on the little steamer from Sortavala are greeted at the entrance to Monastyrskaya Bay by the lovely Nikolskiy Monastery. The gilded cupola of Nikolskaya Church glitters and the domes of Preobrazhenskiy Monastery can be seen in the distance. The work on Valaam bears all the hallmarks of an all-union restoration and construction project: restorers from Petrozavodsk, Moscow and Leningrad, workers from Sortavala's repair and construction section, and artists from Moscow and Leningrad are hard at work here. People are showing real interest and initiative. Emergency repairs made to the cupola of the Gate Church of Peter and Paul were performed in an innovative and economical manner. Three world-class master mountaineers spent two days on this project, 30 meters above ground level. Following standard procedures, the scaffolding alone for a repair like that would have taken about two weeks to erect and would have cost at least 3,000 rubles. The plan is to use mountaineers for preventive inspections in the future and, where necessary, to have them make the repairs.

There have probably never been so many restorers, construction workers and forestry workers on the island as there were this past summer. I watched the work going on briskly all over Valaam. A lot was done to the Vodoprovodniy building; workers from Moscow took care of the Voskresenskiy Monastery; the

Nikolskiy Church facade was almost finished; and lady painters from Zagorsk were getting ready to work on the Nikolskiy murals. Domestic structures and roads were fixed up, and viewing platforms, new bridges, and wooden walkways were built.

A student brigade from the biology faculty of Petrozavodsk University, which SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA was instrumental in putting together, worked on the island this summer, helping to restore the famous gardens of Valaam and cleaning up the forestry reserves. From this point, scientists and specialists from the Michurinsk Fruit and Vegetable Institute will be supervising all the work done to rescue those unique gardens. They have signed an agreement, and the joint project with the local forestry unit is already under way. Incidentally, all credit is due to the forestry unit and its young director, I. Mironov, a recent graduate of Petrozavodsk University's faculty of agriculture. Together they have started energetically tackling problems which have been piling up for years. This summer, for instance, in addition to working on the forests and gardens, they renovated the dairy farm and established a herd of cows. The subsidiary industry which the islanders need is at last getting on its feet.

But for all that, one is forcibly struck by the problem which still remain on Valaam. Organizational muddles, poor coordination, dissipation of efforts and resources are evident. I was told that the restoration project plan would not be met this year. And the saddest thing of all is that the quality of completed work is giving rise to serious alarm. Only eight of the specialists from the Karelian restoration workshops can really be considered qualified. So it is no great surprise that the plastering which was recently done at the Preobrazhenskiy Monastery has begun to crack and the whitewash has not taken properly. I brought two pieces of plasterwork back from Valaam. One of them was the same age as Valaam's earliest surviving structure; the other was the handiwork of modern restorers. And even someone who is not privy to the subtleties of the trade can see how brittle and unsound the contemporary surfacing is. How long is it going to last in the island's damp and severe climate?

The Petrozavodsk restoration workshop was remiss this year for not getting the roofing sheets up in time, which brought work on the Preobrazhenskiy Monastery to a halt. Surprising as it sounds, the Leningrad artists went right ahead and restored the murals inside the cathedral under an unfinished roof. The work schedule was manifestly out of joint. This is a good illustration of the lack of proper coordination in the restoration work on Valaam. One client, the open-air museum, is served by five contractors. The museum is doing its best to coordinate things, but there is no way that it can take on two essentially different guises, client and prime contractor, at one and the same time. It has been clear to everyone for a long time that a prime contractor is simply indispensable. The Karelian Ministry of Culture should tackle this issue. It would evidently be worthwhile to think over the possibility of the Petrozavodsk scientific restoration workshop becoming the general contractor because, as things presently stand, one gets the impression that V.M. Grebnev, the superintendent of the Karelian scientific and industrial restoration workshop, sees Valaam as a poor relation.

Further development in the sphere of restoration work needs a larger production facility. There is a cement unit, a sawmill, a woodworking shop, and transport here. But thus far, only the Sortavala repair and construction section and the people from Petrozavodsk have their own production facilities. They really ought to be amalgamated, but departmentalism stands in the way at every turn. And the restorers from Leningrad and Moscow have nothing even resembling a production facility. On this island, they depend on others.

Quite recently, Valaam got a new chairman of the settlement soviet, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Svintsov, a long-time resident on the island. This is a man who gives his undivided devotion to Valaam and is deeply concerned about its future. But there are still a lot of grey areas in the settlement's prospects. As reported in the newspaper, the last version of Valaam's general plan made no provision for the construction of contemporary, well-appointed housing for the islanders. This stance roused valid criticism, which was acknowledged, but to date that is where the matter rests. There will have to be residential construction on Valaam in the immediate future: the course of restoration work and the preservation of what has already been restored largely depends upon this. The monuments of Valaam do not need seasonal watchmen; they need people in charge with a vested interest.

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CULTURE

VOZNESENSKIY PRAISES NABOKOV'S PROSE

Moscow OKTYABR in Russian No 11, Nov 86 (signed to press 3 Nov 86) pp 111-114

[Article by Andrey Voznesenskiy: "The Geometrida or Nabokov's Nymph"]

[Text] When I was a child I often rummaged through my grandfather's library. The gilded volumes of Humboldt's "History of Mankind" or Braham attracted my attention with the fine tissue paper protecting the color illustrations. I needed it for some kind of childhood pastime--for comb-and-paper renditions, I think.

Once I took a fat book with a red cover, an Anglo-Russian dictionary, down from the shelf. The remains of a home fall herbarium someone had pressed between the pages were dislodged. Carved rounds of aspen from a forest of the previous century, golden birch, heart-shaped like Orthodox domes, and red maple duck's feet glided to the floor.

While I was leafing through the dictionary, I discovered the dried wings of a velvet Persian machaon pressed between the "Q" pages. What novice lepidopterist Nabokov dried them there? Or was the butterfly trapped in the book by an oblivious vacationing schoolgirl while it was taking a nap?

Golden, turquoise and black specks of powder were pressed into two pages of the dictionary. The rows of words starting with the regal "Q" were dressed in gold spangles, as if they were in costume for a production of "Henry IV" or "The Moor of Venice." They were encircled by the outlines of the imprint of the butterfly's wings. The wings themselves, through which the crumbling framework could already be seen, bore the imprint of letters of the Roman and old-style Cyrillic alphabets in their gold spots and edges.

Nabokov is the bilingual butterfly of world culture.

Let us take a look, reader, at the translucent wings of his quatrains. Here is the turquoise hue of "First Love":

I hold your sweet and shining image
In the palm of my hand
And guard it with reverence
As if a butterfly had alighted there.

All of the poet's words are colored and visual. Here is how he described his son in letters to his sister Yelena: "He has no real passion for butterflies. He sees letters in color, just as I do and as Mama did, but each letter has its own color--for instance, 'm' is soft pink for me, but light blue for him."

The most delightful thing about Nabokov's works is the purity of his Russian. His language is unadulterated and unspoiled by vulgarisms, sheltered from the lower elements, it is the crystalline speech of the country estate, a language we have forgotten, a language which, like high altitudes, makes our heads spin and makes us want to take off our shoes and put on soft slippers, so that we will not trample or crush his epithets and verbs. His prose is glazed, like a priceless pastel, so that none of the powdery substance will be lost.

English was the author's second language from his earliest years. He wrote "Lolita" and "Invitation of a Small Guest" in English and then wrote a separate Russian version of the works. In both cases, his language is entrancing. This is almost the only such case in world literature since Conrad.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov was a member of an old aristocratic family. He traveled abroad with his family when he was a young man. He graduated from Cambridge. There is a "Nabokov River" on the island of Novaya Zemlya, named after his great-great-grandfather, who sailed there in 1816. Tyutchev dedicated poems to his grandmother. His father, a man of honor and integrity, was a member of the first State Duma and was killed by a bullet while he was shielding his idol, in the belief that he was protecting Russia.

The author himself, the great world writer, was proudest of all of his discovery of a butterfly, "an unknown female, called Nabokov's Nymph in scientific literature." "What joy to finally find my rare god-daughter on an almost sheer incline, covered with violet lupine, in the celestial silence, with the smell of snow all around (at an altitude of 3,000 meters)!"--he reported with joy to his correspondent. "And there are, in addition, four nabokovi named by others, but I am particularly fond of Euptychia nabokovi, a diminutive Geometrida...."

But in the current series of works by Nabokov in our periodicals, why is OKTYABR offering its readers Nabokov's poetry instead of his remarkable prose, while others plan to print "The Defense," one of his best novels, or "Mashenka," his first-born, or his essay on Gogol?

Poetry is something that cannot be written in a foreign language. It is something beyond control, it is the highest form of expression, where the spirit, and not the substance, of the language cries out, breaking through the author's superficial "devices" and impossible to express in a foreign language--neither Pushkin nor Tsvetayeva nor Rilke was able to do this--because poetry expresses the untranslatable, unconcealed feelings, anguish, fate, and not literature, and wails the word "howl"--such an uncommon term for the crystal-clear intellectualism of the artist.

In prose, his pen was guided with the "constancy of a geometrician" by the Geometrida muse, but in poetry his flute was touched by the lips of the bare-headed nymph of sensuality, his nymphet, as he later called her.

The prose of his contemporary poets Pasternak, Mandelshtam and Tsvetayeva bears the traces of the poetic method and is filled with rhythm, alliteration and emphasis, but here, on the contrary, we see the poetry of a prose writer, close to Bunin--a precise detail is suddenly seen through tears:

...the corner of the house, the memorable oak,
The rake-combed sand.

His butterflies are not so carefree. His memory-butterfly with its golden border constantly reminds him of wind-blown rye, this birch dreamland butterfly of Russia constantly overwhelms him with nostalgia. Some of his poems are written in English, but they are, of course, only lame attempts. Anyone who tries to write poetry in a foreign language pays for this blasphemy with mediocrity. For me, for example, this is sacrilege. I have never written poetry in English, with the exception of a few comic verses.

Sometimes the imprint of the work of other poets can be seen on his wings.

Here is something that sounds like Gumilev:

We might be more criminal and flamboyant
And hungrier than all other world tribes.
Our pagan endearments
Kill their maidens.

And here is Pasternak:

I can imagine the chirping
Sixty-nine versts from the city,
From the building
Where I falter in seclusion....

Here is his beloved Khodasevich, whom he praised so enthusiastically in articles:

Oh, if I could throw them wide open,
Surmount the age-old stone,
Move the enormous dark bulk aside
And break through the thick night.

Sometimes his poetry reveals traces of Balmont, or Maykov, or Mandelshtam or even Mayakovskiy. Sometimes he deliberately parodies them. There is one type of butterfly which alights on a leaf and seems to take on the coloring of the leaf, or of bark or of a flower. Although it pretends to be a leaf, it is still a butterfly and, after using its coloring to deceive, it soars into the air, remaining true to itself in the main respect--in flight. Nabokov the poet is extraordinary: Whereas all poets move from complexity to simplicity, he breaks this rule too. In the early books of 1922, "Mountain Path" and "Clusters," he began his career as a romance novelist, following in the footsteps of Apukhtin and sometimes of Rothhaus, using the pseudonyms V. Sirin or Vasilii Shishkov.

Will we forgive this suffering, will we find the star?
Pansies, pray for us....

A stern critic compared him to Benediktov for his bad taste.

In a 1952 book he adopted the traditions of Pasternak, but even when he alighted on Pasternak's book, he remained his own butterfly. In his lectures, with naive exasperation he rejected Tolstoy and Dostoyevskiy, called Sartre's works popular nonsense and described Miller as an untalented writer of obscenities. Motivated by less than honorable feelings, in a special poem in his declining years he used the epithet to describe Benediktov...Pasternak--a stronger poet than he, unable till the end of his life to escape the influence of his intonations. Oh, poor Benediktov's ghost! It has been disturbed by so many.... But we will forgive these weaknesses for his pain, even for this one deep sigh:

My soul, like a woman, conceals
My age and my experience from me.

In his daily life, he had a single consuming passion--butterflies. He was a "lepidopterist"--you, reader, have probably not even heard this term. Just as Lermontov wrapped himself up in his embroidered cape and Pushkin thought of himself as a practicing publisher, Nabokov hid his prophet's gaze behind the blue, black and scarlet wings of *Pieris brassicae*, *Parnassius apollo*, *Papilio machaon* and *Lycaenae*. After reporting that he had translated "The Song of Igor's Campaign" and "the five volumes of Onegin"--incidentally, Nabokov was born during the year marking the Pushkin centennial--he told his sister what was supposedly the main thing on his mind: "This is already the third year I have been working on the classification of American *Lycaenae*, based on their genitalia (tiny sculptured hooks, teeth, tires and other shapes visible only under a microscope). This work is so engrossing that I have ruined my eyes and am wearing horn-rimmed glasses. I cannot tell you how enticing it is to submerge myself in the crystal world of the microscope and know that the organ I am examining has never been seen by anyone before." Gippius called him a talented poet with nothing to say, without noticing that the details of life and words became his subject matter. He speaks through this vivid and distinct world:

I remember how the dusk
Fell over my Neva, like the rustle
Of falling pencils.

He studied the American *Lycaenae* instead of the European *Alpes Maritimes* only because he had to flee from Berlin to Paris and then to the other hemisphere to save his wife, whose Jewish blood left her open to the horrors of fascist genocide. Poor butterfly, how you flew, straining yourself to the utmost, across the world's mountain ranges, anguish and oceans!

Let us return to his letters, which he compared to *Gonepteryx rhamni* in his poetry. He writes with familial frankness to Brother Kirill, the poet of the "Prague Monastery": "This is the question: Do you simply write verses...or

do you have an uncontrollable urge to write, do the poems break out of your soul.... The first thing to learn is an appreciation of the difficulty and responsibility of this work, work which must be pursued with passion, with some reverence and moral fortitude, regardless of its supposed ease. Shun clichés. The rhyme should evoke the reader's surprise and satisfaction--surprise because it is unexpected, and satisfaction because it is correct and musical!"

This is something that must be learned by thousands of our writers, both amateur and professional graphomaniacs--reverence and moral fortitude, surprise and satisfaction. In fact, the printing of manuscripts today which could never have been printed in earlier years is being done for the sake of historical justice and for the purpose of "raising a plank," elevating culture--the main thing is that the birth of new things with new names should be "legitimate."

The kernels of his future prose matured in his poetry. The image of his future heroine Lolita was already visible in his passionate poem "Lilith" of 1928, although the author, who was inclined to play jokes, deliberately denied this in his notes.

"Did I tell you that I discovered and documented several new types and that there are several 'nabokovi' named after me?"--he wrote in a letter to his sister. He then went on: "Nika has already divorced his second American wife." I knew this "Nika," composer N. Nabokov, and his second wife edited the first edition of my "Selected Works" in an American publishing house. It would have been easy to meet V. Nabokov, but I was stopped by moral considerations. I was afraid of spoiling the crystalline image, I was afraid that the dust from his wings would come off on my fingers. The master was not at ease in company. During a recent trip to Moscow, Graham Greene, who respects the author as a writer, discreetly refrained from commenting on him as a man. His prose is magical--it was a school for the later Katayev, Vitov and many others.

He spent his entire life in hotels, refusing to buy and settle in a home away from home.

Oh, where are they now, Nabokov's two butterflies?

A year before his death, after taking a glance at the impartial butterfly-net of the sky, he wrote a funereal poem consisting of two stanzas, like a two-winged *Gonepteryx rhamni*. Rephrasing Gumilev's "And I will not die in a bed with a notary and a physician in attendance," the old poet wrote his own epitaph with a smile:

And I will not die in a summer-house
Of gluttony and the heat,
But with a heavenly butterfly in a net
On a wild mountain peak.

It seems as if these two stanzas could suddenly quiver, rise, come together and flutter away--to what other shores, to what horizons?

Now these "dreams of birches" are flying through the central Russian forests and villages so dear to his heart. Let the Geometrida and Nabokov's Nymph fly toward the light of the evening lamps of our readers.

To My Future Reader

You, bright denizen of future ages,
You, lover of antiquity, on a certain day
Will open an anthology of poetry
Long and undeservedly forgotten.

And you will be dressed like a fool according to the taste
Of my era of swallow-tails and frock coats.
Lean on your elbows and listen to the sound
Of the past through the seashell of the muses.

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CULTURE

SOVIETS TO INTRODUCE BASEBALL IN 1987

LD252312 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS)--As baseball, a new sport in the Soviet Union, is making its first steps, enthusiasts are using hockey equipment.

"In the near future sports organisations throughout the country will be provided with baseball rules and books about the game," a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Petrenchuk, state baseball coach at the USSR State Committee for Sports. "But enthusiasts are already trying to solve their problems, even with gear. For instance, at the Lening Komsomol car plant in Moscow they train using hockey gloves, masks, helmets and chest padding and bandy balls. As to bats, lathe operators at the plant made them from pieces of timber."

"Zonal seminars on the new sport with the participation of Soviet and foreign specialists will be held early in 1987 in Moscow and a number of towns in the Russian federation, the Ukraine, the Baltic and Caucasian republics," Petrenchuk said further. "An all-union federation of baseball, softball and Russian lapta (a national game) will be formed in the first months of the new year and supervise efforts to promote these sports."

"We intend to publish 'lessons of baseball' in such magazines as SPORTIVNYE IGRY (TEAM SPORTS, SPORTIVNAYA ZHIZN ROSSII (SPORTS in RUSSIA) and FIZKULTURA I SPORT (PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT)," Petrenchuk said. He added that in 1987 it is planned to hold games between teams of clubs, cities and republics. This will be followed by the formation of a team that in August-September will play baseballers from Cuba and Nicaragua who will come on a tour of the USSR.

"In our efforts to promote the new sport we are being helped by the International Baseball Association and our Cuban colleagues," Petrenchuk said.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CHERNOBYL REVEALS NEED FOR STRINGENT FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by A. Nikeyev, chief of the Fire Protection Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "The Cost of Fire--After an Accident"]

[Text] The road leading out of Chernobyl. Thoughts sweep over me.... There is a sort of exacerbated feeling toward what happened here. An attempt to analyze matters. A habit formed over many years--that has been established in our service: to make a detailed analysis of each fire, and I remember thousands of them, big ones and small ones.

I will not conceal the fact that I am proud of those fire-fighters who put out the fire in Unit Four and who did not let a misfortune turn into a catastrophe. It pains me that this cost a great deal by way of life and health. But before my eyes there already were arising scenes of other fires, and I remembered new names....

Even where there is no radiation present, there are already enough other things about a fire: the temperature at the source reaches 700-900 degrees, every square centimeter of your body is assaulted by a heat flow ranging from 1500 to 2000 kilocalories, which is many times more than a human being can stand. In addition to this, there is toxic smoke, and explosions frequently occur.

And every time such heroic deeds are preceded by some sort of fault.

The Maritime Territory, Nakhodka Bay. An enormous cannery packing combine. The flames covered an area of more than 2000 square meters, several times greater than at Chernobyl. All the forces of the fire-fighting company as well as the crews of fishing vessels were thrown into the effort to put out this disastrous fire, which engulfed the building up to the fifth story. The struggle against this fire was desperate--there were burns and losses of vision. In performing their duty and the task assigned to them, four citizens of our country perished. More than half a million rubles went up in smoke.

Who was to blame? An analysis was made, and punishments were meted out. What kinds? In my opinion, they were not severe enough--I am convinced of this

from many years of practical experience. Furthermore, the punishments should have been meted out earlier--in that case, people would still have been alive and valuable materials would have been saved. The combine's administration had a negligent attitude toward fire safety, even though fires had already occurred there. In the hopes that things would perhaps turn out okay, a rule which should be immutable was made optional here--the rule that fire-fighting aid should be called in as soon as a threat arises. In accordance with a clumsy, homemade instruction, fire-fighters were called in only after 1 hour and 9 minutes, whereas it is frequently the case that each second can determine the outcome of the matter.

There was a fire in the educational wing of a sanitary-hygiene institute--and three young fire-fighters perished there.

Fires occurred in Leningrad, Gorky, Irkutsk.... May, September, December.... We have bright memories of 15 fire-fighters....

In my thoughts I glance back at the last three to five years. There have been fires at industrial enterprises and kolkhoz farmsteads, at trade centers and warehouses. Apartment houses have burned down, as well as individual apartments, theaters and hotels, sports complexes, oil and gas gushers, grain elevators, and electric-power stations.... People have perished, and the damage has run into hundreds of millions of rubles. Last year alone our country had 11 fires where the damage exceeded 1 million rubles each (the largest of them cost 32 million). There were also 11 fires where the damage exceeded 500,000 rubles each. And there were a great many more fires where the losses amounted to tens or even hundreds of thousands of rubles each!

It is difficult for me to say precisely why such a situation has taken shape, but today the problem of fires does exist for fire-fighters, and its solution is also a matter of fire protection. In this connection, it becomes enmeshed within a narrow, departmental framework and therefore becomes a problem. But, you know, it was V. I. Lenin who in 1918 declared that fighting fires was a common matter for the state to handle, and he set up a fire-fighting council made up of representatives from many departments and organizations. Let me emphasize that V. I. Lenin regarded this as a state matter! How awkward and uncomfortable it becomes when you become convinced that this Leninist position, while not completely forgotten, has become basically emasculated. So far no one has been in any hurry to establish an analogous, collegial, inter-departmental organ.

In this problem, as well as in any other one, there are distinct economic, social, technical, and psychological aspects to be considered. It is too expensive when a significant amount of people's labor--already finished goods, a building constructed, raw materials extracted, livestock raised--is turned into ashes. In essence, this is a double expenditure--it is necessary to allocate new funds, everything must be built, extracted, produced, grown, and raised anew.

Entire institutes work to protect plants and animals from harmful pests and diseases, to raise the harvest yield and productivity, to provide good

conditions for cultivation and storage maintenance. Millions of laborers on fields and farmsteads painstakingly and thriftily grow grain and nurture livestock and poultry; their labor is highly valued and rightly so. But all this is accompanied by fires on kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, as well as in buildings which house livestock, and after this there remain only the ruins of farmsteads and sheep pens, along with the charred bodies of animals. Nor can I understand the position taken by Gosstrakh (State Insurance) in this matter. It generously reimburses people for losses from fires at agricultural enterprises. This leads certain farm directors to the following conclusion: why should we strive to safeguard an old farmstead, poultry building, or workshop when, by means of money from Gosstrakh, we can build new ones which are much, much better?

Everybody knows the acuteness of the housing problem. As they say, it is the problem of problems. Every day the most diverse organizations devote their attention to it, but meanwhile apartments, dormitories, and individual houses are burning. What we have is a kind of Sisyphean Labor: build and burn down, burn down and build anew. In this way, of course, the housing problem could become an eternal one.

Industrial enterprises also suffer from fires. Complex engineering processes, many of which are extremely prone to the danger of fire (as much as 30 percent of accidents are accompanied by fires), along with the high density of electric power, fuels and other combustible materials, exacerbate the fire danger. What is required here is a very greatly increased attention to fire-safety measures, caution, and a high degree of technical discipline.

Here is just one example. For many years enterprises have washed and removed grease from parts by means of liquid fuels--gasoline, kerosene, acetone, etc, and this practice has been the cause of quite a few fires. For several years now the state fire inspectorate has been struggling to replace highly flammable liquids (LVZh) with fire-safe, technical cleaning substances (TMS). It has succeeded in removing 945,000 tons of petroleum products at more than 73,000 sections and shops. However, many ministries and departments are still moving much too slowly and unwillingly to suit us (and for their own sakes) in dealing with this matter. Thus, for example, enterprises under the Ministry of the Aviation Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, as well as in the communications equipment industry, continue to "wash up" by using gasoline. But this, in addition to the unproductive expenditure of resources, likewise leads to risk for people's lives. In places where such combustible liquids have been completely replaced, deaths of people from this cause have not been noted in recent years; but where such materials continue to be employed--deaths have continued to occur.

The process of replacement must be completed by 1990. However, the pace so far is not reassuring. Moreover, the output of TMS is lagging behind the demand, which is being satisfied by only 74 percent. In many cases this has allowed people to avoid solving the problem.

Fire protection is unthinkable without the use of automatic devices. But it has proved to be the case that the use and servicing of these systems has become a kind of fiction in most instances. Organizations of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, as well as the facility services, have let this work go to such an extent that the automatic devices have become inoperative in many regions. Thus, during the course of last year automatic equipment failed to work on almost 2,500 occasions, and this led to the rapid spread of the fires. A vivid example of this was the fire at the motor-vehicle transport enterprise in Voronezh, where 87 buses burned.

Poor quality of manufacture and poor servicing of the automatic systems have sharply increased the number of faulty operations and, therefore, have led to false alarms being sent out to fire-fighting units. However, instead of fixing the systems, many facility services have elected to take the easier path. At that very same combine in Nakhodka, for example, they found a method of dealing with the faulty operation of the automatic devices: they simply switched them off.

Here is where the economic aspect of the problem is closely fused with the technical aspect. In creating any engineering process, machines and units, or automated systems, their fire safety is not taken into consideration at all. No indication of the fire danger is inserted into the engineering automatic equipment which these days runs entire shops and plants, nor is provision made to control the fire-extinguishing equipment. It is only later that additional sensors are installed "on the side," and systems are installed for extinguishing fires and sending signals to special control panels. This requires the expenditure of additional resources and reduces the quality of the fire protection.

Moreover, there are simply not enough technical devices for fire protection, right down to and including the primary means for extinguishing fires. Incidentally, and this is a very important problem, the country has a chronic shortage of fire extinguishers, particularly the everyday household variety. This constitutes the cause of many misfortunes, for it has been calculated that approximately half of all fires could be eliminated by the simplest means, if only they were readily available. The blame for this situation rests squarely on the ministries and departments which the government ordered as long ago as 1977 to provide fire protection with the necessary amount of machinery, along with various types of technical equipment, and to supply the national economy with tools and automatic devices, with the means to put out fires, including fire extinguishers.

Today fire protection services urgently need a new generation of fire trucks of various models. We need rescue apparatus, protective clothing and respiratory equipment, reliable means of communication, means for putting out fires, fire hoses, and a great many other things. So far the total amount of this has not met the requirements either for protective features, for weight, reliability, or operability. The shortcomings operate in practice by increasing the risk for the personnel in putting out fires, and sometimes they lead to their deaths by increasing the time required to put out a fire.

Clumsy, homemade means for adapting equipment which exists in the national economy must be employed to extinguish dangerous fires in sets of tanks and high-rise buildings. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, along with planning and other departments which have been assigned the task of providing the fire protection services and the national economy with fire-fighting equipment and the means for putting out fires have exhibited a cool attitude, to put it mildly, with regard to this matter.

This psychology is astounding and utterly inexplicable to me. Furthermore, this also pertains to a great deal else which is connected with the psychological factor of the fire-fighting problem. There are certain paradoxes which are simply not subject to any sort of logic. Everyone has known for many years that structural slabs and panels with heat insulation made of polyurethane foam and polystyrene foam are combustible, that roofs made of these materials collapse within a few minutes after a fire starts. But no, people continue to use them in construction as if there were nothing the matter.

Here are several characteristic examples. Naryn had a large-panel house-building combine. It was there that bearing and wall structural components collapsed in an area of 35,000 square meters. The cause was the rapid spread of the fire through the combustible insulation (polystyrene foam). The Kapchagaysk Porcelain Plant--where 46,000 square meters of roofing collapsed: polystyrene foam was used here also. The Syr-Darya GRES (State Regional Electric-Power Station)--10,000 square meters....

But industry has continued with astounding stubbornness to produce highly combustible heat insulation. And Gosstroy (State Committee for Construction Affairs), in granting permission to build with and utilize such fire-susceptible materials, does not bear any responsibility for this. The fire protection service is responsible for everything.

These days noncombustible insulation and finishing materials are as necessary as the air we breathe. However, their development has been drowned in the depths of some scientific-research institutes.

To make up for this lack and to fulfill their own psychological needs, leading fire-fighting officials of various ranks have boldly put a stop to construction and to work in a shop, enterprise, or institutions where there is an obvious threat of fire! Here it has already been a quarter of a century that an everyday fire threat has been hanging over the USSR State Press Archives, which moreover are situated in a building which is an architectural landmark. The first time which fire-fighters put a stop to its activity was sometime in 1974, after numerous warnings and sharp criticism in the Moscow newspapers, as well as appeals to higher-ranking organizations. In response, this provoked a genuine attack on the fire-protection organs at all levels by the leading officials of the All-Union Book Chamber, the USSR State Committee on Publishing, etc. And so during these years such a performance was repeated many times. Each time there was no shortage of assurances and promises that the

shortcomings would be immediately eliminated. Deadlines were specified, and responsible persons were appointed--"but just let us continue working on a temporary basis." But the deadlines have passed, the leading officials have changed, while the situation has remained the same. In order not to exhaust the reader, let me merely say that even today the archives are in such a condition that it is high time that we made them a branch of our fire-fighting technical exhibit in order to demonstrate there all the possible (and impossible) violations of the norms and regulations concerning fire safety.

I cannot provide an explanation as to why the persons who have been entrusted with the task of preserving and safeguarding the priceless cultural and spiritual treasures of our people would facilitate the threat to the destruction of these very treasures.

But just what is it that we must do so that the problem of fires will cease to be a problem? Aside from a universal "enlightenment," which up to now it has been difficult to hope for (although we must continue to call for it), an important factor, in my opinion, would be a law on fire safety. In this regard, we have lagged behind many countries, where such laws have been passed long ago and have stood the test of time and life.

Such a law would help to increase the responsibility of all departments; it would equitably distribute the hierarchy of this responsibility for the leading officials of whatever rank and for each individual citizen.

And something else. I would like each one of us to feel an empathy for those young persons, those courageous fighters and commanders who find themselves face to face with a fire which has resulted from some kind of indifference or negligence. The awards and even the monuments to fire-fighters, the ballads and songs about them--these, of course, occur after a fire. But it would be better to think about how to survive.

...These were the kinds of thoughts I had as I was returning to Moscow from Chernobyl. Life continued. It's just that reports of new fires were perceived as more morbid and irreconcilable.

2384

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ArSSR: PROPOSED POWER PLANT SITE DRAWS READER PROTEST

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Yerevan Correspondent S. Bablunyan: "On the Preserve" under the rubric: "After a Report in 'Izvestiya'"]

[Text] That was the title of an article which was published under the rubric "Study Democracy!" (Izvestiya, 1986, No. 223)

Three months have passed now. We are still receiving comments on this paper's article in defense of the Khosrovskiy Preserve. There is alarm and concern about the Khosrov's fate expressed not only by residents of Armenia, but from our readers in Moscow and Leningrad, Kiev and Gorkiy, Rostov-na-Donu, Omsk, Armavir, and many other of the nation's cities. Geography alone almost allows us to draw a gratifying conclusion about how fervently the people took to heart the report about events which took place, it would seem, far away from their own homes.

Reflection on the readers comments provides a basis for drawing a second conclusion. Now, it seems, we have accomplished what did not happen, what was lacking before the publication of the article "On the Preserve." The main thing that has been accomplished is a broad discussion that allows us to compare the various opinions and, finally, to solve correctly the problem of construction of a pumped storage power plant in Armenia.

There is yet another consideration, made after having gotten familiar with the letters we received. Our readers warn us: by not allowing the public inside the doors behind which they are discussing matters which concern everyone, the managers and specialists risk making mistakes much more often than if the matters were decided in the open. There is no need to fear, our readers reasonably note, that once the doors are opened crowds of the bewildered will rush in, thirsting to drive the responsible people from the right path. Actually, the only ones who will come are those who have something to say. The letters to the editor were written by those of our readers who simply could not refrain from writing.

D. Aksenov and nine other students from the biology department of Gorkiy University, for example, write, "Unfortunately the case of the Khosrovskiy Preserve is not the only one. A similar situation took place in Gorkiy Oblast

with the Pustynskiy Game Reserve. The Arzamasskiy Instrument Building Plant tried to set up vacation grounds in its very center, and intended to expand from there. Ironically, the plant's managers were covering themselves with an announcement that the grounds "would improve the Pustynskiy Reservation." (This is analogous to the words of the director of "Armgidroproekt," who confirmed that, supposedly, "construction of the GAES [pumped storage power plant] could become an example of reasonable use of nature and improvement of the ecological environment.")

The point of view of these future specialists coincides exactly with the authoritative opinion of a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Director of the Leningradskiy Zoological Institute O. Skarlato. "Having read the article "On the Preserve", I familiarized myself with the memorandum from Corresponding Member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences A. Bagdasaryan, one of many scientists who support the idea of building a GAES on the preserve. The scientist's statement that "the reservoir will improve ecological conditions in the nature complex and soften the microclimate in the region" shows that Bagdasaryan does not understand the intent of a preserve. Actually, the main reason for creating preserves is to preserve standard natural environments. Their so-called "improvement" can lead to the destruction of just those natural complexes for which sake the preserve was created."

Here, by the way, is a point about informing the people and about considering public opinion. Readers N. Deroyan and A. Sarkisyan from Yerevan feel that it is a mistake that the article "On the Preserve" was not reprinted in republic newspapers in Armenian. "Here something has clearly gone wrong with openness," say the letter's authors. In the same vein A. Barkhudaryan and D. Muradyan also write, "Actually, both democracy and openness must be studied. In closing it was said that for many years the republic's population has been upset. It is essential that the people speak out in full voice about the mistakes which were allowed, so that new ones can be prevented."

Fifteen scientific fellows of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences have signed a document stating (and perhaps we will finish our review by thanking all of them) that they consider it their duty to comment on the newspaper article. "We understand how difficult it is for narrow specialists to foresee all the consequences of the decisions they make. There are many examples of this, not only in Armenia but elsewhere in the nation also. But there is a solution in which it is logical to use the newspaper, and that is open, widespread discussion of such matters. We should also hear from supporters of the GAES construction project, and let them give the reasons for their point of view. Whatever the outcome may be, it is our right to urge everyone to be careful with the natural wealth of the people. We must do everything necessary so that we can stand before future generations with a clear conscience."

Now we will inform the readers of what steps have been taken there since the article was published.

In October of this year the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences reviewed the article "On the Preserve" and, "found that the construction of

such a project would be unsuitable not only on the Khosrovskiy Preserve itself, but also in the nearby area."

By order of the USSR Procuracy this matter was also taken up by the republic-level procuracy. The Director of the "Armgidroproyekt" Institute, Corresponding Members of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Kh. Babayan, and A. Bagdasaryan, as the basic drafters of the GAES construction project, were summoned before the procuracy and the requirements of the laws concerning environmental protection and the penalties for violating these laws were explained to them. "It was also made clear," as the Deputy Prosecutor for the Republic G. Gukasyan stated in his reply, "that the decision to build the GAES on the preserve, if were carried out, would be considered a violation of existing legislation and that we would oppose it."

After the newspaper article appeared, the Republic Council of Ministers established a government commission which is once again looking at all matters concerning the selection of this site for possible construction of a GAES. "A final decision concerning the site of the GAES will be made by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR with due consideration to all possible ecological consequences as well as the alternatives now being considered for growth of the power generating capabilities of the Unified Power Grid for the Transcaucusus," writes F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers in his answer to "Izvestiya."

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